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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1887.

GERMANY'S CRISIS

Bismarck's Army Bill Rejected by the Reichstag.

Restless Europe Filled with Alarms of War in All Directions.

have not been fully determined, and that with the exception of the appointment of Goschen no member of the Liberal zionists has joined the government. The death of Lord Iddesleigh (Sr Stafford Northcote) following so coon upon his resenation of the foreign office, which was aid to be forced from him, has created a reat impression in England. While Lord diesleigh was not a great leader, he was ne of the worthiest gentlemen in England, and one of the noblest statesmen the time. As Sir Stafford Northies, the deceased peer won world.

the time. As Sir Stafford Northee, the deceased peer won worldide renown and a secure place in
tory. If he failed to make his earl's
e as famous, the failure must be ascribed
to any shortcoming on his part, but to
y untoward political conditions of his
act years. Whether earl or baronet, he
was always a high-principled, conscientions,
clear-headed statesman. Even the lack of
fighting power which he himself confessed
is mainly attributable to the fact that he
as so fair a fighter. He never took an imper advantage of an opponent. He never
vanced an argument in which he did not
fly believe. He scrupulously respected
ac rights and feelings of his antagonist,
te would rather be defeated than strike
slow the beit.

Of the predictions that the cabinet will
all to pieces the readers of this column
ave had enough. It is only necessary to
note that the prophets are still yelling the
me old story.

Perhaps the most curious instance in the
present crisis is the report that Mr. Gladstone has written to Lord Randolph

Perhaps the most curious instance in the present crisis is the report that Mr. Gladstone has written to Lord Randolph Churchill braising him for his position in resigning the chancellorship, because he sould not have control of the army and lavy expenditures, to the extent, at least, if seeing that they were necessary. The an of the proceeding lies in the fact that hurchill's attack on the methods of appropriating money was as much an attack in Mr. Gladstone as any one else. According to this story the ex-premier is so dult is not to see it, but in the hope of cetting a ecruit to his side he is represented as holding out the "olive branch" to the yourgord. Mr. Gladstone must be hard up for lies to turn to Lord Churchill, or must be set than most men gifted with Christian exhress toward the man who has almost contempt for the "grand old man." Grand old woman" is what Lord Randolph Churchill called him.

T. P. O'Connor. M. P., who always has a ory to tell, every day, as becomes an enter-rising journalist. says: The Salishure

T. P. O'Connor. M. P., who always has a cry to tell, every day, as becomes an enterrising journalist, says: The Salisbury abinet, if not in extremes, is floundering out in the deepest waters the stormed ministerial craft has ever yet atpeted to navigate. The personal relais of the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord adolph Churchill are growing more and are angry daily.

adolph Churchill are growing more and are angry daily.

Lady Salisbury, the most ambitious woman in London, who has played a prominent part in the quarrel from the beginning, aggravates the situation by her violent tongue. She has carried the quarrel from the proper sphere of politicians to the drawing-rooms of the highest London society, and wages implacable war, not only against Churchill himself, but all connected with him by family, social or party ties.

Lord Randolph and his relatives are not the kind of people to submit to treatment of this character in silence. The late chancellor of the exchequer openly denounces Lord Salisbury as the greatest coward in Europe, and prophesses that he (Churchill) will be prime minister of England within the next six months.

the next six months.

Mr. T. P. O'C. is not a sailor, or he would

Mr. T. P. O'C. is not a sailor, or he would know that deep water is no great danger to a craft in itself. His prediction that Lord Randolph Churchill will be prime minister omes nearer to the truth than most of his rophecies. Now that Churchill has left he cabinet, Mr. T. P. O'Connor is able to eak of him with some degree of reason in temper. It scarcely seems possible bat he has any recollection of the abuse neaped upon the same person a few weeks ago.

NOTES OF THE WEEK. Newsy Paragraphs from Old World

Centres. Mr. McLane, the United States minister at Paris, came to England with his family when his father was sent here as the United States envoy by President Jackson. While one of the Queen's friends having learned have united in requesting Minister McLane to visit England during the jubilee

A banquet was given in Paris Saturday to

Yorktown. General Boulanger was present and toasted President Cleveland and Minis-ter Mei.ane. He also proposed the toast, "The union of the two peoples," a union, he said, had been comented by the statue of

The attention of Great Britain is for the moment concentrated on the Liverpool election. A sharp contest is certain. Although Goschen is backed by the full strength of the united Tories and Unionists and enormous local influence, his election can lyno means be said to be assured. The Irish vote in the Exchange civision is well organized and strong, and the majority will go to the polls.

A course for the jubilee yacht race for boats of all nations has at last leen determined upon. The race will be sailed around the United Kingdom. The yachts will start from the Thames, and will be required to keep Great Britain and Ireland on the port hand. The finishing point will be at Dover. British yacutsmen approve the selection of this course, believing that it will give all yachts, whether home or foreign, a fair chance. The race will take place early in June.

that England is giving pecuniary assistance to the Bulgarian resents.

At Rossmanaghen, Limerick, last week, an attempt was made to evict a tenant named frost, who owes more than 2700 in rent. The police found the house barricaced. There was a pile of stones outside the door, where Father Little was chained in such a way that the police would be obliged to molest him if they should attempt to force an entrance into the house. A large crowd gathered at the scene, and threatened the police with violence. The police made a charge against the crowd, using their tatons freely, while the priest, still chained at the door, vigorously denounced them. Ultimately the landlord agreed to let the tenants have the farm at eighteen years' purchase.

The superior officers of the Belgian army have been officially notified to be ready in the event of a rapid mobilization of troops. The general inspection, which is usually held in the summer, has been ordered for February.

acts, and the issue between the plaintiff and defendant was one directly of veracity. The defendant (the archbishop) claimed that Fitzgerald conessed the acts alleged against him, and that he was removed from his office of priest in consequence.

The charge to the jury was a lengthy one, but the jurors themselves due not take long to make up their minds, returning to court with a verdict for the defendant, thus vindicating the archbishop.

POSING IN THE HUDSON.

Two Constitutionally Veracious Men See the Sea Serpent.

Nyack, N. Y., January 16.—Two men, whose veracity is constitutional, and who ventured out on the ice nearly half a mile from shore off South Nyack yesterday morning, say they saw the sea serpent raise its head and five feet of its body out of the broken ice along the edge of the field. They describe the serpent as having a brown body, about twelve inches in diameter, a thick head of a mottled brown color, and a dirty, yellowish-white belly. They say the head and live feet of its body out of the broken ice along the edge of the field. They describe the servent as having a brown body, about twelve inches in diameter, a thick head of a mottled brown color, and a dirty, yellowish-white belly. They say the servent pessed about a minute and then con-cluded not to come ashore. It is well known that the same sea serpent was around there lest sumper.

SING SING CLAIMS MCQUADE.

Justice Pratt Declines the Application for a New Trial.

NEW YORK, January 13 .- Arthur J. Mc-Quade must go to Sing Sing. Justice Calvin E. Pratt of the Supreme Court handed down his decision this evening denying the application of the convicted alderman for a new trial. Justice Pratt said: "I have a new trial. Justice Pratt said: "I have come to the conclusion that there are no reasons why McQuade should be given the privilege of going before another jury."

The reporter then called upon General B. F. Tracey, the boodle alderman's counsel. He said he should carry the case before the General Term.

In the meantime McQuade will have to go to Sing Sing to cheer his friend Jachne up.

McFARLAND ACQUITTED.

The Case is Given to the Jury at 11 O'Clock, and They Find a Verdict at 6. MACHIAS, Me., January 15. - Colonel 6.30 last evening in the McFarland case. argument at 11 o'clock this morning case was given to the jury, who, at 6 o'clock tonight, reported not gailty, and the court discharged the prisoner, McFarland, from the indictment. A burst of applause from a few persons was suppressed by the officer and reprimanded by Judge

Adventure With Bandit Matagas. HAVANA. January 14.-A Cienfuegos wspaper contains the particulars of the kidnapping and release of the little son of nor Roig. The father came upon the Senor Roig. The father came upon the bandits after sixteen days' search. The party numbered twelve, and were headed by Matagas. Senor Roig offered Matagas \$2000 if he would release the boy, but the bandit said he could not abate his original demand for \$7000, for if he did so, he argued, all other persons whom he may kidnap would insist upon the same consideration. The eleven other bandits picked up their arms and threatened to forsake Matagas' command if he did not accept the \$2000 and release the child. Then the chief yielded.

PORTLAND, Or., January 14.-4 special to the Oregonian from North Yakima, W. T., the Oregonian from North Yakima, W. T., says: A Chinaman at work on the Northern Pacific road near here, having had a quarrel with two of his countrymen, placed a glant powder carridge between them while they were asleep, and after lighting the fuse fled to a place of safety. The explosion blew away the entire side of one of the men and mutilated the other so badly that he cannot recover.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 14.-Hon. James Jackson, chief justice of Georgia, died last night, aged 67 years. He was in Congress before the war, and had held many judicial CONGRESSIONAL DIARY.

The attention of Great Britain is for the Passage of the Interstate Commerce Bill.

> Floods of Elequence and Statistics in the Senate Chamber.

school board for the District of Columbia, was, after some opposition, nassed.

A bill was passed appropriating \$110,000 for the construction of a bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac river at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue.

Various Senate and House bills pertaining to district interests were passed, and the House adjourned.

fairs, reported back with amendment the House bill granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Montana. Railroad Company the right of way through Indian reservations in northern Montana and northwestern Dakota; Mr. Cameron, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the relief of telegraph operators during the war; Mr. Black own. From the committee on States and Brazir and Central and South America. right of way through Indian reservations in northern Montana and northwestern Dakota; Mr. Cameron, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the relief of telegraph operators during the war; Mr. Blackourn, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Commodere Truxton; Mr. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, from the committee on pensions, reported back the Senate bill to equalize the pensions paid to soldiers and sailors who became totally disabled; Mr. Hawley presented a memorial of some residents of Washington county, Texas, stating that they had been depied their rights as citizens by the citizens and authorities of that county and appealing for redress to the government of the United States; referred.

curred in to the bill providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery.

Mr. Willis of Kentucky reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Oates of Alabama, from the committee on revision of the laws, reported a bill to prohibit the appointment of congressional committees to attend funerals at the public expense outside the District of Columbia, and also to prohibit the draying of public buildings in mourning, except upon the authority of the President.

The speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a communication from the secretary of State in regard to an invitation extended to this government to appoint a delecate or delegates to the fourth international prison congress, to meet at St. Peters urg in 1890, and commending his suggestions to the favorable attention of Congress. Referred.

Agriculture and Labor. House went into a committee of the whole on the bill creating a department of agriculture and labor.
On motion of Mr. Foran of Ohio, as

On motion of Mr. Foran of Ohio, an amendment was adopted increasing from \$4000 to \$5000 the salary of the commissioner of labor. The committee then rose, and the bill was passed, yeas, 222: nays, 26. It provides that there shall be at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture and Labor, under the control of a secretary of agriculture and labor, and an assistant secretary. There shall be in the Department of Agriculture and Labor a division which shall be under the charge of a commissioner sof labor, who shall hold his case for four years and until his.

Pleuro-Preumonia and Its Remedy. Mr. Hatch then made a motion that the

What Has Seen Going on During the Part Week.

The sevent of the week is the parliament. The control of the seed to the German were. The control of the contr

naturalization.

By Mr. Morrill of Kansas—To place lumber and salt on the free list, and to reduce the daty on sugar.

By Mr. Miliken of Maine—Providing for the payment of weekly wages by government contractors to employes. Also for the purchase of a site in Washington for a city post office, government buildings and a hall of records.

By Mr. Long of Massachusetts—Requiring every vessel of the United States of twenty tons or more measurement to have her name painted on her bow.

By Mr. Merriman of New York—For the purchase of John Ericsson's Destroyer and ten enlarged steel vessels of the States.

By Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas—Requesting the harbors of the United States.

By Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas—Results at the secretary of the treasury to institute inquiry relative to the proper heating of passenger cars and the construction of steamboats, so as to lessen the danger of loss of property and life by fire.

By Mr. Tillman of South Carolina—To prevent the destruction of human life by fire in railroad accidents.

The flouse then proceeded to the consideration of the Edujands anti-polygamy bill and the Tucker substitute therefor.

After the reading of both measures E. Taylor of Ohio gave a brief sketch of the establishment of but retail of both and the Tucker substitute therefor.

After the reading of both measures E. Taylor of Ohio gave a brief sketch of the establishment of but retail of both and the Tucker substitute therefor.

After the reading of both measures E. Taylor of Ohio gave a brief sketch of the establishment of the Mormon of burnet in Utah. And the efforts which had been made by Congress to suppress the practice of polygamy. Its friend, the Legislaure of Utah, would not strangle it, but Congress must, and fortunately Congress could. It had the means at hand to exercise it.

Mr. Caine of Utah earnestly opposed the measures as un-Democratic, un-American and wantonly destructive of human rights, and because it set at naught the immutable principles upon which the common rights of man were groun

Mr. Reed of Maine advocated the bill as a Mr. Reed of Mathe advocated the bill as a means of shutting down on a hierarchy inimical and out of harmony with the country's institutions.

Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin and Mr. Tucker of Virginia both heartily indorsed the bill.

The House substitute was then agreed to, and the Senate bill, as thus amenged, was passed without a division, only eight members rising to demand the yeas and pays.

navs. The House then, at 5.30, adjourned. Tuesday.—In the Senate today, Mr.
Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported back with amendment the House bill granting to the St. Paul. Minne-

States and Brazil and Central and Bouth America.

Mr. Morgan introduced (by request) a bill to authorize the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chicasaw and Seminole Indians to bring suits in certain United States Courts relat-ing to the condemnation of their property for public use. Referred.

Mr. Evarts' Speech.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the conference report on the interstate commerce bill. The report having been that county and appearing to the government of the United States; referred.

The House bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands in the public domain in Nebruska and Kansas was taken up and considered, and the bill passed, with amendments and referred to conferrees.

The Senate then took up the interstate commerce bill, and was addressed by Mr. Harris and Mr. Saulsbury in lavor of the bill, leaving Mr. Call on the floor when the Senate adjourned at 4.15.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin. Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery.

Mr. Willis of Kentucky reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill, and it is report. The speech of the day was made by Mr. Evarts, who denounced the bill as unconstitutional, and as utterly inconsistent with the basis on which the Coustitution lodged in the federal government jurisdiction over the subject of commerce. The Constitution was framed to "form a more perfect union, to establish justice and to ensure domestic discord. Every decision of the Supreme Court on this subject las been to remove impediments to commerce and to insist on absolute equality.

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merce and to insist on absolute equality.

Unanimous consent was given that the vote should be taken the next day.

The anti-polygamy bill having been received from the House, the amendment was non-concurred in and a conference asked. Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Pugh were appointed confereres on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then went into secret session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the House a bill was passed authorizing the service of civil and criminal process issued by any Territorial court within Indian and military reservations and the Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. Tucker of Virginia then called up the bill providing for the bringing of suits against the government of the United States, and after a very brief discussion it was passed.

The next hill called up was one extending The next bill called up was one extending for one year from its passage the right of action in cases arising during the captured and abandoned property act. Pending debate, the House adjourned.

The Commerce Bill Passed. FRIDAY .- This, the last of the days de voted to the interstate commerce bill, was distinguished by great deal of opposition to the measure. Mr. Hoar of Massachusett to the measure. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts spoke against the bill, and urged its recommittation the conference committee. Mr. Sherman also advocated recommittat. Mr. Edmunds of Vermont believed in the bill coals aroad, and vindicated the raising of the

bogy of monopolies. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island objected to the fourth section prohibiting pooling, and Mr. Morrill of Vermont felt it to be his duty to recommit the bill. The question whether the passage of the bill would interfere with the treaty of Washington was discussed. Mr. Ingalls of Kansus spoke ironically on the matter, and Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts was paired with Moxey of Texas and could not vote. He was convinced that there were provisions in it dangerous to the welfare of the States and should have voted against it. After some points of order had been raised, the vote was taken on the motion to recommit, and it was releated, 36 to 25. The bill was then passed by a vote of 43 years to 15 pays.

After this the Senate adjourned till Monday. on a Schooner.

Buildings Nearly Rained.

h Back, who was born near the spot ere she now lives, on January 10, 1784, complete her 103d year. On account of her weak physical condition there will e no formal celebration, but friends will call to wish her many returns of the day. Mrs. Buck has three children and several grand and great-grandchildren living.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

General Hazea of the Weather Bureau, the British Foreign Secretary. Etc. WASHINGTON, January 16,-General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer of the United States army, died in this city at 8 o'clock this evening. He had been ill since Thursday, but no danger was apprehended. Genfered from diabetes for some years, but of late had improved in health and strength, and hopes were entertained of his complete

late had improved in health and strength, and hopes were entertained of his complete recovery.

General Hazen was born in Vermont in 1830. In 1851 he entered the military a ademy at West Point. Four years afterwards he graduated at this institution and was made brevet second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry. Engaged during the next few years in fixhting the Indians of Texas, in 1859 he was made first lieutenant by brevet. At the outbreak of the civil war he acted as colonel of the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers. In 1862 he was made brigadier general of volunteers and major by brevet in the regular army in 1863, a reward for his courage in the battle of Chickamauga.

Successive promotions for distinguished services in several great battles led up to his being made, in March, 1865, a major-general; and one month later he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, to rank from Docember 13, 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, and subsequently served as colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regular Infantry and of the Sixth Infantry since 1869. During the Franco-German war he was employed in studying the education and characteristics of the French and German troops, and upon his return to the United States embodied his observations on these subjects in a book entitled "School and Army of France and Germany." In 1877 he was appointed military attache to the United States legation at Vienna, and, three years later, to his present position.

General Hazen was the second meumeent. He succeeded General Meyer, the firsts shief signal officer, December 8, 1880, at a salary of \$5500 a year. General Hazen was known all over the country as "Old Probabilities," whose predictions have been read in all parts of the United States morning and evening, as to what the weather was likely to be

Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote). British foreign se-retary), died suddenly on Tuesday while calling on Lord Salisbury. at the latter's official residence. The deceased beer was 75 years old, and was universally respect recovery.

General Hazen was born in Vermont in

NEW YORK, January 14.-The American legion of Honor has received during the Legion of Honor has received during the past year \$1,909,236 46. Disbursements in benefits for 597 deaths, \$1,843,000. One assessment realizes to the supreme treasury \$108,500. The receipts since the date of organization in December, 1878, have been \$8,392,290 83. There have been paid to widows and orphans of 2679 deceased members \$8,338,176 21.

Literally Ground to Piaces Bangon, Me., January 15.—Fred Love-lace fell into the hopper of a bark mill at Brookton, Washington county, Friday night, and was liverally ground to pieces. He was 50 years old and leaves a wife and five children. Lovelace came from New Brunswick.

Men Hurled Into the Air and Hany

small cove, where she pounded against the rocks, and at midnight was rapidly breaking up.

The men from the life-saving station, seeing that nothing more could be done, withdraw to their building. Hardly had they reached it, when a fearful explosion occurred, scattering destruction on all sides. The schooner beating against the rock had caused the powder to ignite, and the entire quantity had exploded.

The signal station was completely demolished, the life saving station was wrecked and the west side of the Cliff House, notwithstanding its elevation, was blown out and every window pane in the building was broken. The large concert room on the leach and other buildings lower down all had their windows broken and were otherwise more or less damaged. The long curriage shed adjoining the Cliff House was tumbled into a mass of ruins. Adolph Saltor's conservatory on the heights above was shattered to atoms and all the windows in his house were broken. Three members of the life-saving crew, who had built a fire on the beach and had decided to remain near the wreck, were hurled into the air and severely injured. The limbs of one of the injured men, Horace Smith, were so frightfully disjointed as to make his sufferings intense, and for a time his life was despaired of. The two others, Charles Rocers and John Wilson, escaped with less serious injuries

Captain Hayslop, in command of the life saving station, describes the explosion, which made them think that a great explosion, the work in the prometer of the explosion, and furniture and bedsteads were tossed and heaped

would have been killed by the concussion, but such proves not to have been the case, two dead ones only having been found. A rumor is current that the explosion was caused by an infernal machine abourd the vessel, but all the facts point to the contrary. The explosion was distinctly heard at Sacramento, a distance of over 100 miles.

Captain, Jordan of the ship Commodore, from Port Discovery, which arrived yesterday, says he felt the shock fifteen miles at sea. The injured life-saving men are progressing favorably, and will probably recover.

FARM STATISTICS. Corn, Wheat and Gat Products for 1886 Valued at \$1.110.009.000.

Valued at \$1.10,000.000.

Washington, January 14.—The Department of Agriculture estimates of area, product, and value of corp, wheat and cats for permanent record are completed. The corp in round numbers, aggregates 1,665, 000,000 bushels, grown on 75,000,000 acres, and has a farm value of \$610,000,000. The series of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year. There is an increase of less than last year in the year grown of \$32.8, cents to 36.6 cents per bushels.

The aggregate product of wheat is 457. On,000 bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, grown of 1834. This is 35 per cent, reduction from of 1834. This is 35 per cent reduction from the average value between 1870 and 1850.

The grown of 5610,000,000 bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, from an area of nearly 37, cent per bushels, grown of 1834. This is 35 per cent, reduction from the average value between 1870 and 1850.

The aggregate product of the great crop of 1834. This is 35 per cent, reduction from the average to the more department. The product of the antique the product of the area of the product of the area of the product of the area of the product of t less than last year. There is an increase of area of over 3 per cent., and a decrease in product of 14 per cent., while the average price has increased 12 per cent., or from 32.8 cents to 36.6 cents per bushel.

The aggregate product of wheat is 457.000,000 bushels, from an area of nearly 37.000,000 cares, having a farm value of \$314.000,000. The average value is 68.7 cents per bushel, against 77.1 for the previous crop and 64.5 cents for the great crop of 1834. This is 35 per cent reduction from the average value between 1870 and 1880. The greneral average for winter and spring wheat is nearly 12.4 bushels per acre.

The product of oats is 624,000,000 bushels, 5,000,000 less than last year, from an area of over 23,000,000 acres, producing a value of \$186,000,000. The average yield is 26.4 bushels, against 27.6 last year. The average value is 29.8 cents per bushel; last year 28.5 cents per bushel.

Covernor Hauser's Message. HELENA, Mont., January 13 .- Governor Hauser read his message to the Legislature yesterday. The Territory is out of debt and as \$57,000 in the treasury. He indorse has \$57,000 in the treasury. He indorses the school system, favors rival railway lines, and predicts that over 1000 miles of road will be built next year: urges liberal policy on the part of the government in matter of taxation, particularly as to movigaged property; favors an amendment of irrigation and desert land laws, so as to give such lands to the government for the general good.

Vermont Bee-Keepers. BURLINGTON. Vt., January 14 .- The an qual meeting of the Vermont Bee-Keepers Association closed this forencon, the following officers being elected: President, P C. Abbey of Essex; vice-presidents, F. N. Wright of Enosburg, B. S. Hall of South Cabot, J. E. Crane of Middlebury; secre-Casot, J. E. Crane of Middlebury; secre-tary, R. H. Holmes of Shoreham; treasurer, K. Crane of Middlebury. Professor W. W. Cooke of Vermont University delivered an address on how flowers produce honey. The next annual meeting will probably be held in Burlington. Indorse the Interstate Commerce Bill.

DENVER, Col., January 14.-At the annumerce and Board of Trade, last night, reso utions were unanimously adopted indors ing the interstate commerce bill, and requesting the Colorado delegates in Congress to vote for the bill and use all honorable means to secure its passage.

At the mid-winter session of the State Press Association, held here yesterday, a similar resolution was adopted. The White Population on the Increase

St. Paul, Minn., January 13.—Governor Swineford of Alaska, arrived here yesterday. He alleges that the white population of Alaska has more than doubled in eighteen months. He will visit Washing on and urge upon Congress the necessity of taking steps for the development of What He Will Eat in One Day.

The fasting gentry are not to have it all heir own way after all. A formidable rival s about to appear on the scene in the shane

LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

of an individual described as an ogre, who backs himself to put down every day 115 pounds of food, cooked or raw being all the same to him, provided he can masticate it. This will be a new diversion for the curiosity mongers, and far more lively certainly than the contemplation of the pallid and attenuated fasters.

EXPLETON SPRAGUE.

Eminent Medical Men Ex-

BOOMERS FIGHT WITH TROOPS.

are Fired Upon-Ten Captured and One Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., January 17.-The official report received here from Camp J. H. Martin, Indian Territory, states that the troops in that vicinity are having quite a

lively time. A day or two since a party of wood thieves was found by a detachment on the Chickeska river, but refused to surender. The sergeant in charge of the

render. The sergeant in charge of the troops ordered that if they crossed a certain line they should be shot down. This, however, had no effect, for the sergeant was indoubt about his right to order the men to fire. Since then the "boomers" have been more venturesome, and a large number crossed the line and had their wagons leaded when discovered by the same party of soldiers.

The sergeant ordered the thieves to halt, but no halt was made. Seeing that prempt action was necessary, and having, since the first party escaped, received strict orders to allow no one to pass out, he again ordered the party to halt, notifying them at the same time that if the order was disobeyed they would be fired upon. This order only had the effect of causing the outlaws to level their guns on the bearer of the order. The troops at once fired, and with the loss of one man shot through the hand, they surrendered, and were brought to the main camp to await the action of the United States commissioners. The party arrested number ten, while the dotachment of troops consisted of only five men.

some severe strictures made against his

A DEMOCRATIC CHAIR.

Mrs Goodwin's Historical Gift to President Cleveland.

Mrs. P. C. Goodwin of Boston is one of the fortunate possessors of an autograph letter from President Cleveland. Some time ago she sent a letter to the President telling wood, Michigan Boy, and Brown Gelding.

him that she had made him a present of an easy chair, which was forwarded by ex-

hobbing about I did, was with the help of the Democratic cane you gave me, and when-ever I sat up I was in the chair which is also your gift. Please acceut my heartfelt thanks for your kindness and believe me, Yours very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mrs. P. C. Goodwin, Boston.

The chair is over four forth birth three foot

Mrs. P. C. Goodwin, Boston.
The chair is over four feet high, three feet broad, and is an elegant piece of workmanship. The covering is satin, velvet and silk patchwork, and contains 25,000 pieces.

DR. McGLYNN COING TO ROME.

Many Priests Urge Him to Repudiate

the Articles by Henry George. NEW YORK, January 15.-It is positively stated here that Dr. McGlynn will proceed to Rome early in February. With regard Bishop Devenger of Fort Wayne, Ind., was engaged in diplomacy to secure a papai nuncio to Washington.

"What nonsense," said a Catholic, prominent in New Jersey as a theologian, today, "to suppose that we should liave to go to Fort Wayne for a man to conduct so important a mission. I do not pretend to be a prophet, but there will be no nuncio in your day or mine."

Letters poured in today on Dr. McGlynn, mostly from priests of this diocese, arging the doctor to repudiate Henry George's articles, as they, in the opinion of the writers, attacked the Catholic church.

Dr. McGlynn is still reticent on the whole subject, and refuses to give an opinion either way. Catholics here express themselves as deeply interested in these later phases of the controversy.

Father Donnelly has been appointed rector in place of the doctor, by order of the archbishop.

Ninety Days Unconscious. NEEDHAM, Mass., January 13 .- The case ritt S. Keath, provision dealer, has attracted

ritt S. Keath, provision dealer, has attracted considerable attention. She was taken violently ill with scarlet fever and for ninety days remained unconscious. Her recovery was for some time considered impossible. But it was thought, if she did not get well, that her mind would be shattered. She is, however, rapidly recovering, and her mind seems as clear as ever. Columbus, O., January 15.—An explosion of several tons of powder took place in one of the mills at Xenia at 11 o'clock last night. The shock was distinctly felt in Columbus, and it was supposed to be an earthquake at the time. As the mills are located many miles from the town no particulars have yet hean learned.

amine the Remains.

Trespassers in Indian Territory Ordered Progressive Muscular Atrophy Caused His Bony Existence.

> The Terrible Fate in Store for Boys Who Go in Swimming.

> ROCKLAND, January 14. -- For the lass thirty years there has lived in this town Isaac W. Sprague, who has been considered as a wonder, and has been exhibited in all parts of this country. The subject of whose wonderful appearance has been so much discussed by scientific and medical men. was born in East Bridgewater, and was the youngest of seven children. At the age of 11 he developed a fondness for bathing in a pond near his residence, and would go in swimming at every opportunity. He was one day taken with cramps while in the water. He was taken home, and when he

recovered he was very much emaciated. For a number of years he lived at Hanson and at 18 married a young lady of that town, who with three strong and robust boys survive him. A short time after his marriage he visited P. T. Barnum's circus, which was exhibiting in this vicinity, and was readily engaged by the great showman surrendered, and were brought to the main camp to await the action of the United States commissioners. The party arrested number ten, while the detachment of troops consisted of only five men.

SIMILAR TO CUTTING'S CASE.

A Wealthy Resident of Pase del Norte Wants Satisfaction From a Newspaper.

EL PASO, Tex., January 15.—An imbroglio similar to the Cutting case has arisen in El Pase and Pase del Norte, vincente Ochoa is a wealthy resident of Pase del Norte, owner of the Banco mines, Chihuahua, at the city of Chihuahua, and president of the Mexican International Street Rall-road Company, which connects Pase del Norte and El Paso. He 'elt aggrieved at some severe strictures made against his 'United was readily engaced by the great showman as a curjosity. He travelled with Barnum as acurjosity. He travelled with Barnum as curjosity. He travelled w

Harvard Medical School to make an autopsy.

This afternoon the autopsy was made by Dr. W. E. Whitney, curator of Harvard Anatomical Mus um and assistant professor of pathology of Harvard Medical School, assisted by Medical Examiners Dr. J. C. Gleason of Rockland and Dr. C. C. Tower of South Weymouth, and Drs. Charles C. Millet, R. A. Forrest, R. W. Southgate of Hockland, Henry W. Dudley, H. Greeley of Abington, and Asa Millet of East Bridgewater. The result of the autopsy showed that the primary cause of death was pneumonia. The cnest, arms and limbs were emaciated to the last degree, literally skin and bone, with a thin cartilage to hold the bones together. Upon taking off the breast bone the lungs and all the internal organs were found to be about the normal size. The upper part of the right lung was much diseased, having passed into the second stage of pneumonia. There was a lateral curvature of the spine almost like the letter S, and this gave little chance for the action of the lungs and other Filtrem and the post of the control of the control

HONORED AT COURT SUPPERS

and at one of them, says Labouchere. "I was even more appreciated than my hief. This was why: Occasionally there was a ball at the court, which we were expected to attend. At my first ball supper I found myself at table next to a grandee, gorgeous in stars and ribbons. The servant came to pour out champagne. Now, I detest this wine, so I shook my head. The grandee nunded me and said: 'Let him pour it out.' This I did, and he explained to me that the potentate whose hospitality we were enjoying never gave his greats more than one glass; 'so, you see, if I drink yours, I shall have two,' and he suited the action to the word. After this there used to be quite a struggle to sit near me at court suppers."

Robbery of a Freight Train Near Pittsburg - A Desperate Conflict.

PITTSBURG, Penn., January 15.-Five masked robbers boarded a Pan-Handle freight train near Sheridan station last They were soon detected in the act of throwing freight from the moving train, and, in a desperate tight which ensued. Fireman Curiey was shot through the leg and a brakeman was knocked senseless to Rome early in February. With regard to the article published by Henry George, it is now generally believed that the writer was misinformed when he stated that Bishop Devenger of Fort Wayne, Ind., was engaged in diplomacy to secure a papal nuncio to Washington.

"What nonsense," said a Catholic, prominent in New Jersey as a theologian, today, "to suppose that we should liave to go to Fort Wayne for a man to conduct so important a mission. I do not pretend to be a prophet, but there will be no nuncio in your day or mine."

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A man in New York City is called ecce tric because he "ventures out only after dark." If he is the man who wrote "Sweet Violess" he shows a very reckless disposition to venture out at all.

sweet time round like man. We stated before the round like in ma. We stated before the round like in man. We stated before the round like in man and the round representation of the counties of the interest of the round of the

for crops. How to lengthen the season-Farmers

ABOURD TEE FAIR

THE BOSTON WERELY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1952

AROUND TEE FAIR

THE STATE AND ALL AND A

swell to pinch off all laterals from the wood intended for next year's bearing, at one leaf from the main stem, which operation is thought to strengthen the fruit buds and give larger clusters.—Ohio Farmer.

Hints for Winter.

In taking a general survey for the year, the farmer should approach as near as practicable to the following requirements:

1. Lay out the farm into fields to admit a regular rotation, entering every one without passing through other fields.

2. Arrange a clear and systematic plan of the season's work.

3. Bring the soil into a good condition by draining and with manures.

4. Provide sufficient buildings for protecting animals and sheltering crops.

5. Raise the best animals only, use the best implements, and plant the best seed for crops. than he wants of this beautiful bearer of rather poor pears, he may make them particularly valuable by working upon them the crooked Winter Nells, or the feeule Josephine de Malines.

Samuel Miller states in the Rural World that he had a value want of the states of th

when the form the color were presented to the color when the color of the co

average attendance is about 300."

Formerly one source of revenue to pay the minister was a reliance on Providence, by agreeing to appropriate all the whales which were cast on shore to the minister's salary, thus leaving everything to Providence and the storms. This solemn agreement was made in 1662 and was faithfully fulfilled. It appears that at a very early my the good people of Eastham built a small meetinghouse twenty feet square, with a thatched roof, through which, of course they might shoot the devil with their muskets, if they were not prejudiced against such rash acts.

Smucker's History of All Religions.

Lox's Book of Martyrs.

Luther's Table Talk and Anecdotes.

Rawlinson's Egypt and Babylon.

Farrar's Early Days of Christianity Tarrar's Seekers After God.

shoot the devil with their muskets, if they were not prejudiced against such rash acts.

It will not be forgotten that most of the towns of the old colony had their whipping posts where certain offenders were publicly whipped. About the year 1665 the court of the colony of Plymouth passed a law to inflict corporal punishment on all persons who resided in towns of its jurisdiction who denied the Scriptures, or who stood out of the meeting during divine worship.

Eastham is famous for the ancient Methodist camp meeting, which was abandoned twenty years ago for the present one at Yarmouth. The first settled minister at Eastham was a man of distinguished abilities—Rev. Sumuel Treat—who settled in 1672. The confession of faith was translated by him into the Nauset language. Among the many things which Mr. Treat said to his people was: "Woe to my soul when thou shalt be set up as a butt for the arrows of the Almighty."

There are a few small factories at Eastham. On the Atlantic side is the terminus of the French marine cable, just south of Nauset three lights.

POETRY POOR; IDEA O. K.

Philadelphia Call.1 I am notso fond of kissing
As some folks might think—
Some elight in Copenhagen,
While from it I shrink. But I know a little maiden.

Coy and somewhat shy; Whom to kiss-but don't you tell her-Once I took her hand and asked her For a kiss—but, oh! Drawing back she tossed her head, and

Only in the end to learn she Now I'm very conscientious-

Body, mind and soul, But I'll have that kiss, I'll bet you If it must be stole.

"I see," said Fogg, "that the newspaper says the lifeless remains of old Grimes were found in his house."
"Well, there's nothing remarkable about that, is there?" asked Fenderson.
"No, but I was thinking how remarkable it would be if his remains hadn't been lifeless when found." A Great Paper. [Lowell Mail.] The Sunday Herald illustrated the inte-The Sunday Heraid Hinstrated the interior of the boston morgue, probably as an occult commentary on the lessons of the day; a sort of "be good and you"] be happy" hereafter kind of instruction. The Heraid deserves its reputation for the wealth of genial influences which it brings to its readers.

"He's a beautiful dog, Miss Tuxedo; but

"S-sn! (in a delicate whisper) he got run over by a coupe, but we never speak of it, don't you know—the poor fellow is so sensi-tive." The Worm-Treader Turns. Miss Boston (sweetly)—I understand, Miss Chicago, that the belies of your city find large boots the more preferable?
Miss Chicago (still sweeter)—Yes: but we don't have to use muchage on our garters.

No. Only Another Taboggan.

Plain Dealer.

An exchange asks, "What will follow the toboggan?" Bruises, broken bones, doctors' bills and funerals, probably.

Quit Trying. Sunset Cox says he has quit joking. The

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Rawlinson's Egypt and Babylon
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THE WEEKLY CLOBE BOSTON, MASS.

SURCERY WITH WHITE-HOT WIRE. A Cancerous Growth Removed Fro

the Base of Mr. Shipley's Tongue. NEW YORK, January 11 .- Newark physicians are watching with great interest the recovery of Alfred J. Shipley of 31 James street. He submitted to the application of galvano-cautery late in November for the removal of a cancer which involved nearly one-half of the right side of his tongue, and is now convalescent. moved successfully by galvano-cautery. On November 23 Mr. Shiplev was placed under vols., will be sent with The Globe one year for \$2.25; or will be given Free for five subscribers and \$5. operation was performed. A needle threaded with silk was passed through the

and \$5.

DORE'S ENGRAVINGS FCR THE BIBLE, which are sold elsewhere at from \$6 to \$10, will be sent with The Globe one year for \$2.75; or will be given Free for seven subscribers and \$7.

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REDPATH'S LILUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES will be sent with The Globe one year for \$3.50; or will be given Free for ten subscribers and \$10.

Points for Lovers of the Manly Art.

How Sparrers Should Handle Themselves in the Ring.

Instructive Discussions of the Science of Self-Defence.

By CHARLES E. CLAY.

[From Advance Sheets of February Outing.] In every case where it is by any means feasible let your lessons with the teacher, or your practice bouts with friends. be taken in the open air: but if you are obliged to box in a hall, or in your own room, see that all the windows and doors are wide open, and that there is plenty of ventilation, and a free circulation of fresh air. This fact is more particularly necessary if you spar at night by gaslight, for burning lights consume a great deal of the life-giving oxygen, and the process of combustion generates a continued supply of that most noxous of all gases, the deadly carbonic acid When inhaled copiously by rapid panting and also absorbed by the pores of the skin, opened by exercise, like so many thousands is seriously detrimental to the free action of the heart and lungs, and quickly produces a feeling of suffocation, headache and nausea.

Don't box in your shirt sleeves, or any such loose garment. Don a close-fitting elastic jersey, with no sleeves at all, so that the arm and shoulder can play perfectly free and untrammeled. Wear boots that are a firm, strong support to the ankles. The head should never be covered indoors or out, not even by the flimsiest of caps.

The Ring. As you enter the ring it is a good old English custom to go up and shake your adversary heartily with the gloved hand. But as you do so to keep your eyes open, and on your man-take in his height; judge the length of his arm, run him all over, and see if he looks in as good condition as you are; for on these impressions will your tactics mainly depend. If your opponent be heavier or taller than you are you will naturally say to yourself, "I must be wary not to let him 'get in' to me too often." If he seems a trifle stout or in bad condition you will mentally observe, "I'll rush round a bit, my fine fellow; you shall have plenty

a bit, my fine fellow; you shall have plenty of exercise before I've done with you." Inmediately after you have relinquished your opponent's hand, step briskly back a couple of paces and throw yourself at once into your posture of defence.

Don't stand with your legs stretched widely apart; it is bound to make you unsteady, slow and awkward, besides taking considerably from your height. If, again, you stand with your feet too close together, you are very apt to hitch one in the other and so stumble. Plant the left foot firmly and squarely on the ground and let the heel be from twelve to sixteen inches in front of, and at right angles to, your right foot. In advancing never put the right foot before the left, as in walking, but let the right follow the left and fall just about on the place where the left was raised from. To "break ground" to the right, it means that you are working backward, but at the same moving toward your right, and consequently passing more to your adversary's left. In "breaking ground" to the left the right foot is moved backward and to the left, followed by the left. foot working always in front but toward the left.

Beth on Guard.

Both on Guard. On coming into sparring distance of your dversary you will find that you are close enough when your left fist, held as previously explained, is about level with his wrist. Your left toe will be from fifteen to eighteen inches from his left. In sparring for an opening to hit, be very quick, easy and free in all your movements. make play with the hands alone, but let the feet and body follow in unison with the movement of the hands. When you make up your mind to hit, do so clean and up your mind to hit, do so clean and straight from the shoulder, and with light-ning rapidity, advancing the left foot as you deliver the blow, and adding the whole weight of your body in the lungs forward. In sparring round your man keep the left foot and hand well in front of you, and after delivering a blow take ground to the week for her so doing you have the control of the second of the right, for by so doing you are making away from his punishing arm, the right. But should you hit and dodge to the left, you will find he will be "propping" you heavily

A fent is a ruse by which you divert your opponent's attention from the real object of your attack, by pretending to deal a blow which you do not fully carry out. I ought, by the way, to have said that in guarding all blows endeavor to catch them on the muscles of the back or front of the forearm, and do not, if you can help it, allow the fist to fall on the bone, for a downright hard blow on the bone may break it. This very accident happened in one of the early rounds of the immortal set to between Sayers and Heenan, when the little Englishman fought for over an hour with his right arm broken by a blow from his gigantic antagonist.

By "drawing" is meant that opportunity you purposely give your adversary by laying yourself open to a certain blow which you feel sure he is bound to try and get in, in order that you may while avoiding it deal another. To do this cleverly and with effect requires a cool head, keen judgment and an immense amount of practice.

The Double Lead and Stop. A feint is a ruse by which you divert your

The Double Lead and Stop.

This is really about the first evolution that you ought to master, as among the ordinary run of boxing men it is the usual way of opening. It is thus performed: Lead off with the left at the head at precisely the same moment your adversary leads his left at your head, at the same time catch the blow. In putting up the right arm be careful not to obstruct your own

arm be careful not to obstruct your own line of sight, for you should never for an instant lose his eye. Try and catch the blow on the fleshy part of the arm by the elbow, and watch him over your wrist.

A great many of the blows aimed at the head may be successfully avoided by a slight but timely movement of that most important member, and at the same time leave both your hands free ior attack.

There are three distinct movements of the head known as "ducking": (1) To the right, when the head is thrown quickly on to the right shoulder, allowing a blow aimed at it to pass by your left ear. (2) To the left, which permits the blow to glance over the right ear. (3) When the head is lowered and thrown forward, so as to allow the blow to pass harmlessly over it.

and thrown forward, so as to allow the blow to pass harmlessly over it.

Never "duck" without hitting a blow at the same time. If you are highling a man considerably taller than yourself, you will find it a capital chance to get in some telling body blows. When you "duck" to the right, hit with the left hand at head or body. If you "duck" to the left you will probably get a chance to cross-counter with your right at either face or chest.

Guards. As there are in reality but four distinct

blows made use of in boxing-namely, (1) left hand at the head, (2) left-hand body blow, (3) right hand at the head, (4) righthand body blow, so there must also be four recognized guards for these blows. And I may as well explain here the difference be tween a "stop" and guarding. By the latter term is meant receiving your adversary's plow on the right or left arm, as the emerterm is meant receiving your adversary's blow on the right or left arm, as the emergency demands, but a "stop," technically speaking, is planting some sudden blow which prevents the hit intended by your opponent from reaching its destination.

You must bear in mind that a blow delivered by your opponent's left hand at your body will fall on your left chest or side, therefore it will be your left hand that must be used as a guard in the first case. Put up your right arm immediately, and at the same time drop your left arm across the "mark," keeping the elbow well into the side and the whole of the forearm braced firmly against the ribs, because if the leit arm be out a little distance from the side, and be driven by your adversary's blow hard against your bo y, the sudden jar is veryapt to knock a good bit of wind out of you. As you receive the blow "break ground" a little in case he should follow the blow up with a rush.

The usual guard for a right-hand blow at the head is thus effected; Raise the left ellow sharply, pointing it somewhat in the direction of the coming blow, at the same time drop the left fist toward the body, the palm being slightly turned from you. Lean forward and catch the blow close by the elbow, on the forearm, and retire slightly directly you feel the full brunt of it, watching your man the while over the lowered wrist.

The guard for the right-hand body blow is The guard for the right-hand body blow is to drop the left hand almost to its full length, so that your fist falls on the inner side of the left thigh, and the sume mo-ment, raising the shoulder smartly up award the chin and rounding it and the

A BOUT WITH THE GLOVES whole upper arm forward on to the chest, and slightly turning the left side of the body. Brace all the muscles by tightly clinching the fist, and keep the whole arm firmly pressed against the side.

Countering

is a term which, in sparring, has reference to delivering a blow to your adversary at the precise moment you avoid his lead by "ducking" or otherwise. There are two kinds of counters, the simple or straight counter, and the cross-counter, the latter being, when cleverly administered, perhaps the most deadly and effective blow that can be struck in boxing. A left-hand counter is delivered by "ducking" to the

Upper Cuts, Right and Left. These most uppleasant surprises are generally given when your opponent, in his endeavor to get in a body blow, lunges forward, and in consequence has his head thrown well in front of his body and his

ward, and in consequence has his head thrown well in front of his body and his forehead bent toward the ground. The blow is given thus: Drop your left fist some what and draw the whole arm as far back a syou can, then swing it up like lightning to as to go between your opponent's hands and land under his chin or on his mouth. The construction follows, if not meet and and under his chin or on his mouth, if you are a little too far off for that, to lift him on the nose or forehead. This blow cannot be given from the shoulder different hat so sting that is so timely and useful as the bow cannot be given from the whole art of boxing that is so timely and useful as the low known as "side-slipping." It is generally resorted to in avoiding your antagonist's most furious rushes, especially if he is a good deal heavier man than you are.

Lose no opportunity of practising it, both when exercising in your room and when taking a turn with the gloves. This is the way in which it is done: Make a pretence of standing up to your man and feint to do not "break ground," and as he takes his next step in, "duck" smartly to the right, make a rapid movement, half step, half jump, half run, passing nimbly under his sharply to your left. But in doing this keep that we had a flash of hesitation while in the execution of it will be awfully fatal.

After the Lesson.

Strip and have a good rub down with a strip and have a good rub down with a long of the limit of the laws of the laws of the limit of the laws of the law o

tion of Bell for a patent did not set out the particulars of his invention exactly as required by law; that Bell was not the first inventor of the telephone, and that he knew it: that Philip Rels of Germany in

quired by law; that Bell was not the first inventor or the telephone, and that he knew it: that Philip Reis of Germany in 1861 knew of the principles, methods and processes of transmitting speech by means of electricity; that on February 14, 1876. Elisha Gray filed his notice of caveat concerning the invention for the transmission of tones of the human voice by telegraphic circuit; that Bell afterwards obtained knowledge of the said caveat, and Gray was induced, by fraud, to withdraw the same, under the belief that the caveat of Bell was first filed; that Bell, byreasen of this information so fraudulently obtained, understood the elements of Gray's invention, that Bell's invention was of itself a failure; that the conveyance of speech by electricity was first known by Reis. Varley, Meucci, Gray, Edison and others; that January 15, 1877, Bell took out a patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent which contained all the elements, principles and methods of other well-known inventors; that the last patent the bolloear patent, and that subsequently and the satisfaction of the principle and

I OWE NO MAN A DOLLAR.

Charles P. Shiras.1 Oh, do not envy, my own dear wife,
The wealth of our next door neighbor,
But bid me still be stout of heart,
And cheerfully follow my labor.

You must know, the last of those liftle debts
That have been our lingering serrow
Is paid this night! So we'll both go forth And shake hands with the world tomorrow Oh, the debtor is but a shame-faced dog, With the creditor's name on his collar; While I am a king and you a queen,

For we owe no man a dollar!

Our neighbor you saw in his coach today, With his wife and his flaunting daughter While we sat down, at our coverless board, To a crust and a cup of water. I saw that the tear drop stood in your eye, Though you tried your best to conceal it; I knew that the contrast reached your heart, And you could not help but feel it;

But knowing now, that our scanty fare Has freed my neck from the collar, You'll join in my laugh, and help me shout That we owe no man a dollar! This neighbor, whose show has dazzled your ev

In fact, is a wretched debtor;
I pity him oft, from my very heart, And I wish that his lot were better Why, the man is the veriest slave alive, For his dashing wife and daughter Will live in style, though ruin should come, So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter. But he feels it the tighter every day, That terrible debtor's collar Oh, what would be give, could be say with u

You seem amazed, but I'll tell you more, Within two hours I met him Sneaking along with a frightened air, Yet he fled from a very worthy man. He held my last note, so I held him fast, Till he freed my neck from the collar. Then I shook his hand as I proudly said:

"Now. I owe no man a gollar! Ah! now you smile, for you feel the force An'; now you smile, for you leel the force
Of the truths I've been rep-satins;
I knew that a downright honest heart
In that gentle breast was beating!
To-morrow I'il rise with a giant's strength
To follow my daily labor;
But ere we sleep let us humbly pray
For our wretched next door neighbor;
And we'll pray for the time when all shall be

When the poorest will lift his voice and cry:
"Now, I owe no man a deliar!"

the most deadly and effective blow that can be struck in boxing. A leit-hand counter is delivered by "ducking" to the right, so as to allow your opponent's left hand lead at the head to pass over your left shoulder, and stepping in a good pace with left foot, and let drive your left full in his face, immediately drawing the foot back upon planting the blow. The same blow can be struck by guarding the head instead of "ducking." and at the same time hitting out as directed.

The right hand cross-counter is delivered by stepping in ten to fifteen inches as your opponent leads off at the head, and while "gettins in" ducking smartly to the left, turn your body toward your man so as to bring the right arm well up and shoot it out over his outstreached left. Your blow will naturally take rather an upward tendency, and should te aimed at the angle of 4the jaw or the chin, and your fist will berform a quarter circle to the left, and should reach the face with its palm turned to the ground. To preform a full structure of this rightly requires the umost niceness and accuracy in timing yourself, and the hand, eye, foot and body must work in perfect unison and all move with the rapidity of lighting. To master it, time, skil, and the band, eye, foot and body must work in perfect unison and all move with the rapidity of lighting. To master it, time, skil, and the band, eye, foot and body must work in perfect unison and all move with the rapidity of lighting. To master it, time, skil, and the band, eye, foot and body must work in perfect unison and all move with the rapidity of lighting. To master it, time, skil, and the band, eye, foot and body must work in perfect unison and all move with the rapidity of lighting. To master it, time, skil, and the band, eye, foot and body must work in perfect unison and all move with the rapidity of lighting. To master it, time, skil, and the band, eye, foot and body must work in perfect and the sheet-uncher of the science.

Although the main point of attack must always be the face and head

share his own earnings with them, who share his own earnings with them, who bestowed good care upon his family and treated his hired men well, such a man was expected to be rewarded by a long life, by health and prosperity, effects which are rooted in far different causes. The love and friendships which all those who came in contact with such a man bore him, the applause and the satisfaction of his own heart, the blessed consciousness of having done the right thing which were the real rewards for his deeds; they were not taken into account, and the justice of God was either accused or denied when misery overcame him.

No Matter to What Absurdities the doctrine of atonement may have led. it origin, and if-as it is a fact-it originated in the Jewish nation, it reflects honor upon it. It was the first step to acknowledge God as a conscious and moral power, and God as a conscious and moral power, and not merely as the unconscious cause of nature. It was the acknowledgment that man has duties to fulfil, that he should do the good and avoid the evil, and that God loves the good and abnors wickedness. It was a vast step forward when man was made to confess by the atoning sacrifice that he has not fulfilled his duty, that there is an ideal of goodness before him which he has not yet reached, but after which he ought to strive constantly.

that he has not fulfilled his ditty, that there is an ideal of goodness before him which he has not yet reached, but after which he ought to strive constantly.

Granted furthermore, that the idea of atonement had been the child of fear: that it had its origin in superstition, behold how Judaism has developed it. Even at the time when sacrifices were in order, when on the day of atonement the scape goat was sent into the desert burdened, as the ignorant class of people believed, with the sins of the nation, to die there as an atoning sacrifice. This and all the rest of atoning ceremonies were considered by the tetter informed classes as mere symbols to bring home with full force the true idea of atonement.

Superstitious as may appear all these rites at first signt, at second sight they appear in their true character. They all were to remind man, in the symbolic language of that time, that there exists but one act of atonement, hamlely, to remove the cause; not to sin again. If the masses have not comprehended this idea, if ignorance in regard to the true meaning of atonement prevails still today, it is our fault, it is not the fault of our selfish nature, it is the fault of our overheated imagination, but it is not the fault of our selfish nature, it is the fault of our selfish nature, it is the fault of our overheated imagination, but it is not the fault of the idea itself. Let us see.

We all agree that sin does exist; that we are ignorant yet of many laws surrounding us and fail to comply with them, or that though we are aware of many of them, we still trespass their lines frivolously. This holds good for both physical and moral laws. We acknowledge furthermore the fact that, as a body is followed by its consequences. Absolute good will produce good; absolute evil, evil. The former we are accustomed to cali "reward," the latter "punishment" If we wish to escaue punishment. there is only one way left open for us, to remove the cause, that is not to commit the same sin again. There is no other atonement. To ar

The Physical and Moral Ones. The punishment inflicted upon us will In the second place we must confess to it when we have done the wreng thing, and

SIN AND ATONEMENT.

Rabbi Schindler's Tenth
Lecture

Rabbi Schindl

Miss Maynard's Demonstrative Lecture-Fritters and Corn Muffins.

The subjects for the morning's demon strative lecture were devilled crab, chicken hash on rice toast, chicken fritters, corn muffins and pistachio ice cream colored with green coloring matter made from spinach.

The lesson began with the

the freezer.

This spinach curd may be mixed with butter and used to color soups, especially pea soup, mayonnaise dressing, etc. Spinach green is used to color confectionery and frosting for cake, and must be mixed with

This spinach curd may be mixed with butter and used to color soups, especially pea soup, mayonnaise dressing, etc. Spinach green is used to color confectionery and frosting for cake, and must be mixed with sugar for that purpose.

On freezing ice cream, use three parts of ice to one of sait; do not turn off the water until it is necessary, as heat is abwater until it is necessary, as heat is abstracted from the cream to warm ice water as well as to melt the ice and sait; turn the crank rapidly when you have once begun.

Chicken Fritters.

Train No. 2, the through passenger express from Omaha to St. Louis, started from the former place at 9.10 last night. At the throttle was Engineer Frank Dewitt, one of the most careful men on the road. A farmer living near the scene of the wreck saw two men working on the track at the place where the wreck occurred, but thought nothing of it. The tool used in the work was a crowbar. With this the spikes were drawn, the fish-plates and straps removed, and the rail set about an inch to one side.

the carb baked in Washington pip plates on the carbon of t

better knowledge, we have still deviated from the right path; and finally we must train our moral forces not to commit the

Among the wrecked cars were one loaded | British colonial ports in the neighborhood Most Delicious Devilled Crab, Chicken debris caught fire, and while the men were at work near by a terrible explosion occurred, the shock of which was heard for several miles.

In an instant the flames swept in a com-In an instant the flames swept in a complete circle for a space of 400 feet, enveloping all the men in that distance. The scene was frightful to behold. On every hand lay broken cars, and over these the oil to the amount of thousands of gallons ran, and setting them on fire. The men were encompassed in a circle of flames, and set up a cry of horror as they realized their terrible situation. The burning oil flowed in a blaze about them, roaring and shooting skyward for over 200 feet.

There were about sixty workmen employed about the place, and out of that number not over ten men escaped wholly

with a service of the proposal and a service design common of the service of them a preference with a service of them a preference with the service of the se

FACTS FOR FISHERMEN

Commissioner Baird to Secretary Manning.

and Vessels Engaged.

Move to Protect Fishermen from Adverse Legislation.

Secretary Manning's request for informa-tion regarding the vessel fisheries of New follows:

Mackerel. QUESTION 2.- What are the descriptions of the fish—in consequence of the present habits of the fish, the present methods of catching, drying, curing and preservation-

American fishermen desire to take either North America or in the open sea or open bays near the British colonial possessions? ANSWER.-The mackerel is the only species of any importance visiting provincial waters which American hishermen at present desire to catch within three miles of the shore, or indeed within a much greater distance. This is practically the only provincial shore fishery in which our fishermen have had any considerable interest since the ratification of the treaty of Washington, as the great majority of our vessels employed in other fisheries on the banks off the provincial coast seldom fish nearer than twenty-five or thirty miles from land, and a majority of them secure their cargoes from one to two hundred miles from shore. At the present time the advantage to be derived from any privilege of fishing within three miles of the Canadian coasts even for mackerel is comparatively insignificant.

Right to Enter Ports. species of any importance visiting provin-

Right to Enter Ports. QUESTION 3. - In the method of fishing on

A | that open sea, or in those open bays, of prewreck took place at the above point several serving the catch and sending it to our days ago, and a force of fifty men was at ports for a market now desirable for our American fishermen, of what importance is the right to enter, in a commercial way Answer.—The only occasion that vessels would have for entering the harbor, due to the methods of preserving fish, would be for the purpose of obtaining either salt, barrels or ice. The privilege of landing cargoes of fish at provincial ports for shipment to the United States is of considerable importance to vessels engaged in the mackerel fishery, but of little value to those employed in the capture of other species. Vessels are thus enabled to land fish for shipment and to immediately resume their fishing operations, thus saving the two to four weeks necessary for making the homeward and return passages, but with the privilege of transshipping cargoes should be coupled that of refitting at the port where the fish are landed, otherwise the vessel might be short of provisions or apparatus, which would render it impossible for it to continue its fishing operations. A few of the vessel owners in Gioucester have long maintained that the time lost in going to and from provincial ports to secure bait, and the temporary demoralization of the crows resulting from a visit to these ports more than offset any advantages that are to be derived by the use of fresh bait, and urge that salt bait would be found, on the whole, more profitable; but as a considerable percentage of the men employed on the vessels have families or rejatives in the Provinces, they have ANSWER .- The only occasion that vessels would have for entering the harbor, due

catch?

ANSWER.—A careful estimate of the extent and importance of our New England vessel fisheries indicates that during the present year there have been 1956 vessels, aggregating 115,130 tons, with crews numbering 17,996 men, employed in the various sea fisheries. The fleet is estimated to have been divided as follows: 1530 vessels in the food fish fisheries, 215 in the shell fish and lobster fisheries, 177 in the capture of whales and seals, and 34 in the menhaden fishery.

stracted from the cream to warm now ware to ware the state state from the cream to warm now ware to ware the state of the cream to warm now ware to ware the state of the cream to warm now ware to ware the state of the work was done the state of the work of of the

passed with a clause submitting the question to a vote; all doubt will then be dispelled. At least give her an opportunity to be heard. I wish to say in this connection, and with all emphasis, that the territory cannot accomplish her aim by any extraordinary or extra judicial methods. Let us disavow, once and forever, all intention of seeking such a remedy.

BIG BEARS IN MONTANA.

Mountaineer's Curious Stories of Adventure.

### VAST TRACTS OF LAND

Exclusive Hunting and Fishing.

PITTSBURG, January 13 .- About thirty embers of the Sportsman's Association of Western Pennsylvania, including promi- Old Silver-Tip Makes Quick Work nent merchants and manufacturers have organized a company and applied a charter to the Governor West Virginia. The company negotiated for the Washington, January 14. - Fish Commissioner Baird has compiled a reply to used as preserves for hunting and fishing purposes. The company has already States.' leased between 50,000 and 60,000 acres leased between 50,000 and 60,000 acres in western Virginia on the Cheat river, near Winchester. The track extends from the Cheat river to Charles Miles City and planked down cash enough England and of British North America as in western Virginia on the Cheat ton, and is for the most part a vast wilderness, abounding in game, while the streams

which course through the territory are filled with fish.

To The Globe correspondent, Edward Gregg said: "The forests and streams of the new company's pre-erve will be well stocked with game and fish in addition to what is there already. The tract will be placed in charge of a chief gamekecper and several assistants, who will have power to keep off all trespassers and arrest them if necessary. It will be conducted after the same method as simple hunting tracks in Great Britain, and will be for the exclusive use of the members of the association. We expect to get the charter at once, and hope to do our hunting and fishing during the coming season there.

"It has been actually necessary for stortsmen to lease exclusive domain of this kind.

"It has been actually necessary for sportsmen to lease exclusive domain of this kind, as game is getting very scarce, owing to the growing population of the State and the ravages of amateur hunters, and we have also another tract of forest located about tifteen miles down the Ohio, and containing about 2000 acres, which we intend leasing in the near future for the same purpose. Our company is entirely separate and distinct from the Sportsman's Association.

### ANOTHER ROB ROY CASE.

Dwelling Discovered There. this morning, was the unusual sight that caused a bystander at the station to inquire the meaning of so much excitement, and the air of mystified expectancy many

of the passing throng exhibited.
"It means that Warner Alden, the mason, found a cave over there in the sand bank

launched at Bangor in 1883, that class of vessels, as well as other square riggers, having given way to the big fore-and-afters, which are about the only profitable vessels in these times.

Of the fitty-six vessels built in 1886 thirty-

Stories of Adventure.

Right to Enter Ports, Coast Fishing Leased by Pennsylvania Sportsmen for Tame Bears Suddenly Ferocious-Dashed to Death in Mutual Embrace.

With a Swede.

Montana letter in Globe-Democrat.1 "Montana has more bears to the square inch than any other section of the United

for six steel bear traps.
"Tell you what," continued this blood-

which course through the territory are thirsty Nimrod, who had grown gray in the filled with fish. service. "Tell you what; there's more b'ar over in the Big Horn range than anywhere else in the country. I have a shack on the headwaters of Tongue, and as I was herdin' some sheep in a corral last Tues-day night, what should come along but nine cinnamon customers, all in search of choice mutton for a dinner."

"Did you let them have the mutton?" inquired the polite clerk, handing the change back across the counter after deducting the price of the six traps.

"Well, I should snicker not," replied the mountaineer. "Didn't give 'em a chance this trip, but drove 'em back into the moun this trip, but drove 'em back into the mountains at the muzzle of my Sharp's 50."

The assertion of this ranchman is borne out by facts. The Big Horn mountains are, at this writing, full to overflowing with all sorts of big game, and especially bears. It has been cold high up among the mountains lately, with plenty of snow. The bears, forced by hunger, swarm down into the foothills and on the plains

In Search of Berries and Roots

Not finding sufficient of the latter, they and so the honest ranchmen are heavy suf stream of men, women and boys, going down the Old Colony railroad track, toward the Bull's-eye crossing at Grove street, in Middleboro, all day yesterday and this morning, was the unusual sight the species. While the true grizzly stays in high altitudes, almost at the verge of the perpetual snow line, the bold cinnamons and black lears do not hesitate to descend into the valleys and river bettems, searching for food of some kind. The grizzly and silver-tip bears are carnivorous, while, as a rule, the common (which is really the brown bear) and the black confine themselves to roots, nerbs and berries, unless forced to partake of more substantial food in the way of a stray calf or lost sheep.

At Hunter's Hot Springs, a few miles west of here, a cinnamon was caught while a cub, and trained by his owner to be quite a pet. So familiar did he become with the dogs that he would go tumbling and rolling about the yard in play, and actually assist his cannie comfactes in chasing jack rabuts across the prairie. As the pet grew older, however, he became less reliable, so that it was found necessary to chain him to a stake in the yard. When the springs developed into a resort, Bruin was brought out as one of the curiosities and chained in front of the hotel. This summer one of the lady visitors approached too near the monster, then grown to maturity, when the savage fellow

Maide a Grab at Her Foot

The Bones of the Man which are now with the only profitable vessels with the are now the work of fity-six vessels built in 1885 thirty-five were schooners, five of which were secondary, which were schooners, five of which were secondary with the content of the same size, require fewer ment o handle them, are less expensive in the matter of rigxing, salis and spars, are great carriers, and hence, just so long as deep water freights remain low and taxes at home on shipping property high, they will continue to be built to the exclusion of others, if any vessels at all are built.

Bath, the leading wooden ship building to be the same stage and the world, has evidently seen its best days in that industry, for, while in 1883 her yards turned out 36,147 thus of shipping, last year less than 10,000 tons were launched, and the prospect is not by any means bright for 1887. In the same period the district of Valder great loss, its tonnage declining from those of the famous O'Briens, and the man before the same and the went of the same period the district of Valder great loss, its tonnage declining from 11,274 in 1883, to 1050 in 1886, while Beit ast fed off from 3000 tons to less them 2000 in the same time. At Bangor, once is allowed the same than 1,274 in 1883, to 1050 in 1886, while Beit ast fed off from 3000 tons to less them 2000 in the same time. At Bangor, once is allowed the same than 1,274 in 1883, to 1050 in 1886, while Beit ast fed off from 3000 tons to less them and the man who favors it in the least severy likely to find himself in bad weather, for the old shipping men who have seen so many obstacles thrown in the way of American any ization are not anxious to see the final blow struck just yet. Our merchant marine is quite a foreign institute of the same than 1, and the man who favore it in the country of the north and west of the like, American boys preferring to stay ashore rather than bowe the hardships of the same the same than 1, and the man who favore it in the country of the north and west of the same than 1, and the man t closely approached the gigantic, while those of the bear suggested the great strength of the silver-tips of the Rocky mountains. Amid the massive ribs of the

and enormous eaters)—had about at-

and Massachusetts fishing fleets can furnish them.

CAUSED BY THE INTENSE COLD.

A Suspension Bridge Falls, Carrying With It a Herd of Cattle and Two Men.

Aprian, Mich., January 12.—The iron passenger bridge spanning Raisin river, ten miles east of this place, fell yesterday; intense cold caused the iron to contract and draw upon the supports. William Slack and Charles Quigley, with a herd of cattle, were precipitated to the roe below. Both men wore killed.

MOSBY STIRRED UP ACAIN.

War Records Which Intimate that He Could be Beught.

Washington, D. C., January 12.—The ex-Confederate General Mosby, who is writing a book of military reminiscences, is startled to discover by the Union war records that our officers at one time though in ecould be bribed to betray the Confederate General Mosby is services. There is a chance for him, and just now he could do valuable service in the way of information, as well as humb boythe President tells about, who stumped his toe and was too big to cry. Birney is up. A. PLEASANTON, Brigadier-General.

Headquarters

Army of the Protonac, June 12, 1863.

General Pleasanton — If you think yout the best toe and was too big to cry. Birney is up. A. PLEASANTON, Brigadier-General.

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Headquarters

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General Pleasanton — If you think you for the way his antique the work of the way of information as well as humbout the settle of the combitants when the doomed man, seeling there was no hoped for him in the very edge of the way.

Army of the Protonac, June 12, 1863.

General Pleasanton — If you think you for the way his antique the way his antique the way his the ral Pleasanton and General Rufus Ingalis in 1863:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, June 12, 1863.

General R. Ingalis, Chief Quartermaster:
Your destatch received. Ask the general how much of a bribe he can stand to get mostly services. There is a chance for him, and just now he could do valuable service in the way of information, as well as humbugging the enemy. The rebels are like that boy the President tells about, who stumped in toe and was too big to cry. Birney is up. A. Pleasanton, Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 12, 1863.

General Pleasanton — If you think your scheme can succeed in regard to Mosby, do not hestfate as to the matter of money. Use your own judgment, and do precisely what you think best for the public interest.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brigadier-General.

General Mosby is going to defend himself from any such inputation. He will prove that he was a very lively man on the Confected side then and afterward, and that his character is gravely misrepresented by a the supposition that he was ever false, or disposed to be false, to the cause he ostensibly served.

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est, newsiest and cheapest weekly that your many customers are subjected at points himself, and if necessary he will take the family can procure. It has paid you many where there is no competition. There is no initiative. His advice and influence will times its price the past year, and really will equity or fairness in charging a greater not be given in a manner to endanger that the conference committee on the fortiwill bring you during 1887.

THE CASH PREMIUMS

subscribers and earn enough money to buy

EXPIRATIONS IN FEBRUARY. one month, or thirty days, remains in which to form a club and secure a pre-

TO CLUB RAISERS.

one town, or more than one town, as it pleases the club raiser. Now is the time to begin to form a club. Send for free sample copies and agents' rates.

a powder magazine.

"THE GODS SELL EVERYTHING TO sides and under the seats of the cars, will LABOR."

While this old heathen proverb is practically true, yet in no age or part of the world has labor, as commonly understood, been | tance from the enjoyment of definite results | accession to the journalism of the future. found attractive or desirable in itself. On the contrary, it has invariably been per- tion, nevertheless, presents a happier and formed to supply the needs of a physical more hopeful aspect than at any previous existence, or in obedience to commands time since the termination of the civil war which it was impossible to disobey.

the first to free themselves from it. Burns with which, from its first organization, pass in to find a blooming maiden of less early deserted his plough to pay court to that party was so closely identified. The than a score of summers, who sweetly inthe Muses, and the Learned Blacksmith's young men just entering upon political or forms us that we are not sick. The temptaear was easily seduced from the ring of the | business life, though they might revolt in | tion to believe it soon becomes irresistible, pugnant, but the barbarous of every age known from experience, yet felt that their even the old-time terrors of metaphysics and land have an instinctive aversion to chains were forged and that it was more of Tacitus, exhibit a striking similarity to cessful issue. the Indian tribes that linger along our pages and THE WEEKLY GLOBE one is abundantly evident. The desire in every tion from the yoke of manual labor. largest, latest and best illustrated work The prevailing feeling upon this subject

> our day. Many schemes have been de vised, but every one of them has proved abortive. Neither socialism nor communism can solve the riddle. Yet hark!

merce bill now pending in Congress can gling against heavy odds to reduce the extensive. This fact is shown, if in no paid to monopoly. companies to prevent its passage. Their and the prospect of ultimate victory some- crime." arguments against it are elaborate, if not | what distant; but the temper and attitude convincing. Take, for example, that great of the people's representatives seem to us characterization of what has become too bone of contention between the railways much more encouraging than for some time common a practice is any too strong. At and their customers, "long" and "short" past. There is a more earnest endeavor to any rate, it is plain and unmistakable. The

The companies argue that a superficial erly; there is less following of extremists, as far as it safely can be. It is time that the observer might hastily conclude that rail- and a greater tendency toward mu- voice of the law and of justice in respect to roads would seek to establish the same tual concession and friendly co-opera- it make itself heard. Judge Daniels rightly rates for the "long" as the "short haul," tion upon a broad practical plan calls it "respectable robbery." One day it not considering the fact that the reduction that shall be the triumph of no is wheat, another day it is coal, and a third in charges has not only built up the greater man's particular theories, but embody the day it is meat or butter or lard. The meyportion of their business, but has built up wisdom of many for the penefit of the peothe general business of the country in still ple of this republic. The ultra low tariff by the demoralization of the market. The Sending Two Subscriptions and \$2. greater ratio, creating thereby a local men of the Democratic party are willing to people are the sufferers, having no remedy. The best Pocket Atlas Published, both in number and quality of its maps, will be sent free to any one sending two sub- on the "long haul." It is the low rate on the "long haul" that has made the country Mr. RANDALL's opinions, are finding out bing them of their money and diminishing what it is. But for it the greater part of the their great mistake and growing quite the rewards of their labor. territory west of the Mississippi would have anxious over the discovery. remained a desert compared with what it is

their practice in this and other similar re- class, color or creed. spects if they do not care to be brought within reach of an interstate commerce

tion of railroads is open to all, the best results are secured by leaving such works, as to their operations, laws, to which they are as much amenable securing one of the cash premiums. Only and cheapness of the articles they produce, perform; a stronger motive to upright and business-like conduct than can be supplied from any other source."

> cases does not accord with the theory. For with patients whose supposed sickness is civilized countries yet. powerful reasons, competition at many local 'all in the mind,' it may work." points is wholly lacking. These are prac tical facts which the roads must consider in a fair spirit, or an interstate commerce if not at the present session of Congress.

RAILWAY COMFORT AND SAFETY.

Whether or not your are magents are the same of the ordine pullication To obtain comfort and safety in railway cars at this season of the year, in this cli present known, that of sending steam from the engine through pipes placed along the

be adopted generally.

LIGHT AHEAD. in the matter of tariff reform, but the ques-The unbroken domination of the Republican | college graduate, in the persons of Sir As everything in this world is dependent party in national affairs for nearly a quarter William Hamilton, Locke and Kant, upon manual labor, its commendation is a of a century had the effect to maintain was a being of incomprehensible mental necessity; but they who praise it most are and even intensify the economic policy proportions. Now, we read the sign and anvil to the music of strange tongues. Not spirit against a system which was the only and we go away whole and happy. Who only to the civilized and refined is toil re- one whose practical workings they had shall set bounds to civilization, when labor and consider it degrading. In this discreet to make the best of a bad matter

Among all abuses of government under excessive tariff is based sunk its powerful and the rapid development of the national test of loyalty itself, have each and all played their parts in successfully resisting

years have had a wholesome effect in breakleaders had so long kept their hold on power, and it renewed the hope and courage

now. In reducing rates both on the long ently improved condition of feeling and it in a legitimate way, by the actual handand short haul, the railroad companies have conscience among those in authority. The ling of different products, they have reonly obeyed a law far stronger than any leaders of the Republican party have been sorted to the medieval methods of robber methods of their own. By reducing rates shown to be such false prophets in other barons, laying farms and mines under tribthey stimulate business, and in this way make matters, that even those who have hitherto ute to their audacious greed. They are de- Winter Resorts Along the up the deficit resulting from reduced rates never doubted their infallibility admit the spoilers of honest industry, bidding it give in the quantity moved. As rates are re- possibility that even with respect to the up so much more of its fruits, or starve and duced from, say four to one, the problem fariff they may have been the victims of de- freeze as the heartless alternative. The set before the railroads is to increase the ception. But an even more substantial method may be a different one from that tonnage moved from one to four. It is ground for the hope that is in us lies pursued by the feudal chiefs of times gone Carsory Talk on Shipping Suggested by issue, and perhaps this is your last paper. only in this way that they can prevent a in the active interest shown by, but the spirit is precisely the same, and decrease of earnings. The question with by the administration. The President the result also. No civilization can stand

> tain their earnings enures directly to the for him and his party to consider. He ex- tion in order to take advantage of it is an nects Congress to do something that shall outrage on justice that richly deserves the This argument is ingenious, but it does not appreciably assist in solving this great and name of crime. explain away the gross injustices to which lingering problem. He is not afraid of it freight rate on a given article between two intermediate points on a given line than protect and relieve in a practical and conbetween the terminal points on the same servative way the American people, whose line. Railroad companies must improve executive he is without distinction of race, should be. If one of the great European

A physician in extensive practice was Their general argument is hardly better lately asked: "What proportion, should pies at once, and get as many sub- than that relative to long and short hauls. you say, of those people who send a serscribers as you can? If you cannot attend Briefly stated, their position is this: "Ex- vant flying to your office with 'Come right perience has fully shown that in a country away!' or make the telephone jingle with. like the United States, where the construc- 'Come as quick as you can!' are suffering chiefly from fear and imagination?"

> Stroking his beard, the learned medicus replied: "Well, I might safely put it at twoto the control and guidance of natural thirds. When I arrive, the mere announceas are the other enterprises or industries of fear. While I am writing the prescription and chatting pleasantly on some other organizations or enterprises is to secure | topic, the last stage of convalescence has or of the services they are called upon to all right in the morning!'the case is ended." The trouble is that the practice in many speaking," he replied, "it is a humbug; but | There are a good many barbarians living in

law will certainly come at no distant day, hypochondriacs in the community be cor- additional. as you-minus the drug?"

its condition; and the enterprising reporter who immediately interviewed the doctor The country is still apparently a long dis- answer, and was promoted as a promising pone that big war for the present.

particular characteristic the ancient Ger- than it was to attempt a revolution that hypocricy as a fine art should such a diamans, as described in the picturesque pages | they saw no prospect of bringing to a suc-Western frontier. It is the kinship of human recent political regimes, the abuse of the terror of the future shall have passed his nature. And right here in New England, tariff has yielded most slowly. The princi- civil service examination, what is to be before our very eyes, this same antagonism | ple of selfishness upon which the present | come of the professional stultifier, unless he family is to free the rising general roots deep in the fertile soil of monopoly, been employed to handle the thoughts of resources of the country contributed to their | him to read for which he is responsiblevigorous growth. Sectional interests, the the springs of native thought-generation JONATHAN PERIAM, in one imperial clearly expressed by Daniel Webster in power of money gained by an iniquitous having prematurely dried up. The possibenefit of the few, the skilful sophistry ous to be trifled with, and we must see to it trated. Bound in English cloth, extra, "He shrunk from no danger, no toil, no sac- which has apostrophized protection as the that mind-reading does not develop beyond

ing up many of the hide-bound opinions | The case brought before him for adjudicathat had prevailed for so long a time. The tion was an agreement between certain course. election of a Democratic President taught parties to create a corner in lard by keep-Perhapseven now Henry George's clarion men that the Republican party was not ing a large number of tierces out of the to supply the long-felt want of a thorough heralds a swiftly-approaching millennium invincible. It dispelled old superstitions; market. Judge Daniels characterized it as fears by means of which the Republican law will not sanction. It will not," he said. The importance of the interstate com- of those who had been unselfishly strug- it to combine together to keep it off the hardly be overestimated. Its effects will be enormous tribute that the people annually larger price for the article than it would other way, by the anxiety of the railway | The outlook may yet seem a little vague, unlawful conspiracy; punishable as a

find a consistent middle ground than form- cornering business has been carried about

There are several reasons for this appar- do it to make money. Not satisfied to make

them is no longer so much of rate as of has recognized the need of tariff reform as vindicated before the world that allows quantity, so that all their struggles to main- one of the great and practical questions such practices. To create needless destitu- One of the Author's Performances at

Reports from Washington are to the effect that there is a strong probability of an agreement being reached. This is as it powers happens to appear off our coasts me bright morning, modern fortifications will be mighty handy things to have in the neighborhood. At the present moment the weakest European fleet might have all

the year that ended November 1, 1886, and 723 of them were successful. The chief of the Empire State's Bureau of Statistics reports that these 723 successful strikes resulted in a direct increase of wages to the amount of \$937,079 a year. It is evident that in a majority of cases in the State of New York the strikes of last year were ustifiable, and ought to have been averted by timely concessions on the part of the A committee of the New York Legisla-

been nearly reached, and when I say in an assuring tone, 'Take this, and you will be executing criminals by other modes than

ernment has played the unfair part quite have faith in him he effects as good results too long, and should make all the repara-

BISMARCK has been beaten in the Reichstag, and simultaneously Boulanger has managed to get only one-fourth of his the successful upon a man with a glass eye Chamber. It looks as if the French and the came back happy with an affirmative German people were both willing to post-

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

Coast.

John Roach's Death.

the Madison Square Theatre.

NEW YORK, January 13.-The winter in

this city has already exceeded in severity the whole of the winter previous, though we have gone through only six weeks of the winter of the almanac. We have, like Boston, aspring about as bad as the winter n many respects worse. After the cold reather is over Manhattan Island blowing weather with mist in it and chills which penetrate the clothing more than temperature below zero. Therefore the spring resorts do not begin to have first-class business until February. For three months from the first of February most of these winter resorts do well; most of these winter resorts do well; Coney Island has set up for a winter business, strange as it may appear, but the most northern settlement of rank in this respect is that of John Hoey at Long Branch. His place is called Hollywood and consusts of more than a dozen magnificent cottages, each of which would be a complete hotel for a good-sized town. Hoey is the chief lieutenant of Dinsmore, the Adams express magnate. Dinsmore, the Adams express magnate. Dinsmore, who looks somewhat like Mr. Dombey, as I have seen him dressed in the old comedies, was the man who came to the relief of Adams with money when Adams was both on his first and his last legs, having undertaken with his own legs to carry the express matter of the United States. Dinsmore, like all men who began early in the era of international communications, is now a lordly personage, as force wealth goes though a right good for A committee of the New York Legislature is engaged receiving suggestions for executing criminals by other modes than assuring tone, 'Take this, and you will be all right in the morning!' the case is ended.'

In this connection the doctor was asked what he thought of the "mind cure." which is now making such a furore. "Medically speaking." he replied, "it is a humbug; but with patients whose supposed sickness is 'all in the mind,' it may work."

To this the respondent summoned the courage to ask: "Well, doctor, if your estimate of the number of lackadasies and hypochondriacs in the community be correct, why is not the mind-healer a useful member of society, seeing that to those who have feith in him he effects as good results.

Backbone of the Adams System is the Pennsylvania railroad; by this it reaches the great West and the heart of the plastered so as to keep warm in winter. The next place south of Atlantic City for winter uses is Fortress Monroe, or Old Point Comfort. There is one of the largest, if not Very Largest Winter Hotel

in the world, raised curiously enough by agent, Mr. Phoebus, who was receiving nothing to look to in reserve, because another man had been promoted over him when there was a vacancy. He left a prop-

CUT THIS OUT.

Larger Commissions to Agents. Something Worth Working For.

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Notwithstanding the la-ge commission allowed Agent who solicits subscriptions to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, which is larger, when the generous offer of 14 months to each subscriber is considered, than is given by any newspaper in the United States, THE WEEKLY GLOBE

WILL GIVE A STILL LARGER COMMISSION.

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2d OFFER. \$50 will be given to the Agent sending the next to the Largest Number of yearly Subscribers between now and February 1, 1887. On this offer each jontestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subscriber pefore sending in his name.

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### POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

renew before that date, and in that way make them court on his list for the premium. It will begin torun until his last year's subscription has expired.

Agents may send in names as fast as they procure them, one or more at a tim., and they will be credited with the names as sent. Only state every time that you are a centestant for the above.

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Every one, subscriber or not a subscriber, can compete, by sending for free sample copies and circular giving regular cash commission. The sending of a renewal will count the same as the sending

Begin now, as the harvest season for newspaper subscriptions is close at hand, and you must hurry while the sun shines. If you will get subscribers for THE WEEKLY GLOBE you will get a large commission on each subscriber, and perhaps secure, in addition, one of above valuable cash

Send for agents' rates and free samples. Address

Our Merchant Marine,

chiefly through the business we do along

our Atlantic and Pacific coasts between

THE WEEKLY CLOBE, Boston. Mass.

young officer, an American veteran volunteer officer, whom the former has insulted, comes to his side as a friend. The agony is worked up in the last act and the villain is exposed and the veteran officer marries the heiress while the naval officer marries old Red and Black's daughter. This piece one can look at with but slight latigue, and vet, alter it is over, one wishes that it had depicted something more original and less like the current fashion pieces of the day.

George Alfred Townsend. we then abandoned the sea and took to land through the complete change of our transportation policy. We had no great West to speak of before the civil war, but after it was over the building of the Pacific West to speak of before the civil war, but after it was over the building of the Pacific railroad led to enormous railway extensions, and the boiler makers, engine makers, engineers, etc., found employment in the far interior of the country, though they had previously been concerned in shipbuilding and navigation. The profits of sailing ships at see are comparatively small, because the large nations have to do their commerce with inferior colonies and the smaller States, whereas the United States developed such powerful and populous commonwealths in the far interior that one of them was of more significance tilan twenty colonies. For instance, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Colorado and Texas, expanding after the war and being filled with a population accustomed to the highest results and comforts of civilization, absorbed the surplus manufacturers of the East, whereas we possess from New York only two great lines of ocean trade, leaving out the coastwise system, namely, the traffic of Cuba and the Isthmus of Panama and the north Atlantic business. The latter had fallen into the hands of the English, Scotch and Germans. We have held the Cuban trade. Our coastwise system constitutes one of the greatest of commerces on earth. I think that we still rank second to England in MRS. EMMONS' SANITY. Examination Into the Charges of In-

sanity-Some Lively Scenes in Court by the Loquacious Lady. The wife of Professor Emmons of the coast survey has been on trial in Washington on a question of her sanity. The lady had been previously in an asylum, and on

being released went to Europe. There her actions were decidedly eccentric, but whether they were such as to justify her detention in an asylum is just one of the questions at issue. On her arrival in this country her husband with two medical experts sought her on board the steamer, but she evaded them and came to Washington where the case was brought to trial in the Circuit Court. The lady has been on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts between port and port. Roach had a most important thand in building the lines of steamers from New York to all points. By his agency, mainly, we have substituted for the old wooden snips which ran at the close of the war a very large and swift fleet of iron

mainly, we have substituted for the old wooden ships which ran at the close of the war a very large and switt fleet of iron war a very large and switt fleet of iron in the Filirim, which runs between New to York and Fall River. He built nearly all the steamers from New York to Savannah. He also built the most important steamers of the Pacific Mail Company. Whenever the government had a contract to give out, Koach, knowing more about that business than any one else, secured the bulk of the contract. He therefore encountered the hostility of older ship building firms, especially those on the Delaware, where he transferred the largest of his shops. As long as a man confines of his shops. As long as a man confines of his shops. As long as a man confines of his shops. As long as a man confines of his shops. As long as a man confines a builds for the government he becomes like a politician, a character to be confounded with the party issues of the day. Roach was alleged to be in collusion with Robeson and with Chandler, and in a little while his reputation became involved in the fall of the Republican party, to which he was a prompt giver. I saw him at the height of his power and celebrity when Grant came is a chester, about sixteen miles below Philadelphia. If he had been more cunning he would have cut no figure on that occasion, but he was not the man to conceal his symmon pathies or fail to exploit his energies and a chievements. Now that he is dead, connother the would do nothing as long as his siderable good feeling attends his name, and siderable good feeling attends hi

Secondary dates of the Secondary of any company of the Secondary of the Se

### ELECTING SENATORS

Lively Times in Indiana and New Jersey.

Rows in Both States Over the Organization of Legislatures.

Weeklers and the control of the cont

the scheme without having it explained to him, having been closeted with Senator Gardner earlier in the evening.

Senator Griggs put the same question to him that he did to Senator Gardner.

"What justification have we for refusing toorganize? We need no right. We have the power," replied Senator Sewell.

"But we have the right, and it is sufficient to say that the Democrats are going to seat a man in the Assembly who has no right to a vote in that body. There is no power in the State of New Jersey which can required the Senate to organize now or at

power in the State of New Jersey which can compel the Senate to organize now or at any other time during the year."

Governor Abbett and the Democratic leaders heard of the schemes of the Republicans and they held a secret meeting at the State House.

Abbett said: "Such an action as is contemplated by the Republicansenators would be revolutionary in its nature. It would be condemned by the entire population of the State. I doubt if that body dare carry ont such a scheme."

General Joseph Hawley received a unani- Remarkable Record of Charles King mous nomination for another term as Unitcaucus held at Hartford on Thursday At a caucus of Democratic legislators Penn., Senator Wolverton of Northumber-

held Thursday morning at Harrisburg. Penn., Senator Wolverton of Northumberland received the nomination for United States senator, the vote standing: S. B. Wolverton, 46: William A. Wallace, 14: Rooert E. Wricht, 4: John Finlay, 2.

In New York the contest between Senator Warner Miller, Congressman Historick and Levi P. Morton is decidedly lively. There is just a chance that Conkling will step in as a lively dark horse soon.

In Massachusetts the struggle between Senator Dawes and Congressman and excovered fighting. Ex-Governor George D. Robinson is not unlikely to be a compromise candidate.

The joint Republican cancus to nominate General Logan's successor, in the United States Senate, at Springfield, Ill., Thursday afternoon, named Charles B. Farwell. The mominess, whose names were greated without speeches, were Charles B. Farwell, George Hamilton, Joseph G. Cannon, Thomas J. Henderson, Lo. A. Payson, Clark E. Carr, H. C. Burchard, Ralph Plumb, Isaac L. Morrison and Green B. Raam. On the first bailot 110 votes were cast; necessary for a choice, 56: Farwell, Fayson, 12: Cannon, 11; Carr, 8; Raim, 7; Burchard, 5 and Plumb, Shuman, Morrison and Medill 1 each. Charles B. Farwell received, 37; Hamilton, 14; Henderson, 10; Payson, 12: Cannon, 11; Carr, 8; Raim, 7; Burchard, 5 and Plumb, Shuman, Morrison and Medill 1 each. Charles B. Farwell received, 37; Hamilton, 14; Henderson, 10; Payson, 12: Cannon, 11; Carr, 8; Raim, 7; Burchard, 5 and Plumb, Shuman, Morrison and Medill 1 each. Charles B. Farwell received and the second ballot.

The Democratic senatorial caucus the same evening nominated William R. Morrison as candidate for United States Senator.

The West Virginia Legislature convened Tuesday with a Democratic majority of two in the Senate and seven in the House.

The senatorial question was the allassorbing topic, and the excitement was an and feet to all effects from his the past of the pas

three-fourths of the Democratic members pledged to vote for him, but two senators and nine delegates are avowedly hostile, and there is a very good prospect that the recalcitrants will kick on being bound by the party caucus and will unite with the Republicans in electing Governor E. W. Wilson, or some one who is at war with the Camden ring.

The senatorial contest took on a new phase Saturday, the latest factor being the entrance into the arena of District Assembly, No. 5, Knights of Labor, which contains over 10,000 members, mostly coil miners,

bly, No. 5. Knights of Labor, which contains over 10.000 members, mostly coal miners, with a resolution calling upon senators and delegates to refrain from casting their votes for any one tainted in the least degree with monopoly. This is levelled at Senator Camden. This resolution, or something else, has strengthened the ranks of the anti-Camden Democrats, and they now boast that fifteen members are pledged to vote against the senator. The friends of the latter, who have striven in vain to make hostility to Camden treason, are much excited, while their onponents, including the Republicans, are in a very placid frame of mind.

Senator Hearst, who was appointed by Governor Stoneman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller, was renominated by the California Democrats on Friday.

more revolutionary in its nature. It would be condemned by the entire population of the State. I doubt if that body dare carry out such a scheme."

From this time on the excitement increased.

The Republican senators determined not to organize and quietly watched the movements of the enemy. They had not long to wait. At noon the Democrats of the Huntington, we week or ten days ago the weekly papers whether house has organized, although the bolters and Republicans went through a form which they call organization.

Governor Abbett and the Democratic leaders denounce the bolters in the severest terms, and declare that even with them the Republicans cannot succeed.

About 8 o'clock the Republican members came over from the Senate chamber and burst in the doors of the Assembly chamber, where the Democrats were in caucus, and demanded that the House proceed to an organization.

Then twenty-six Republicans, the two labor Democrats and Wolverton, Arwine and Baird went into the speaker's room and held a cancus and atterwards all were sworn in by Hill of Essex. Baird was elected speaker, Atkinson clerk and I. J. McDonald sergeant-at-arms and Herbert Potts, Roy, reading clerk.

In the means me the regular Democrats were in caucus and atterwards all were the section of the platform. The Senate did not organize.

On Wednesday the struggle was renewed, and some disgraceful personal tussless of couried on the floor of the Assembly chamber; but after a Democrata failting to put their elected speaker in the chair.

In the means me the regular Democrats Beetwith and Baird had a tussle for the gave while the platform. The Senate did not organize.

On Wednesday the struggle was renewed, and some disgraceful personal tussless of couried on the floor of the Assembly chamber; but after a Democrata failting to put their elected speaker in the chair.

In the means me the regular Democrats feetwith and Baird had a tussle for the gave had been seated, with three bolters brought back to the party, the whole crowless the proposed the full

### HALE AND HEARTY AT 108.

MIDDLETON, January 14.—One hundred

dissipation. The year he was 101 he was seen with his son and grandson on the way to Boston to see the sights. He visited Canada last winter, and spent several weeks among the companions of his youth. He is still hale and hearty, and does not look as old as many men of 75.

### OPPROBRIOUS EPITHETS.

Names by Which Some Classes of Work-

Strikes bring out the technical slang of the trades, and particularly the opprobrious epithets by which the different classes of

d'mean, paltry fellow," which may have suggested the application of the word to the word to the word to the word to the compensions call a seab a "rat" in contumitation to the rodents that in fest printing offices. The lawrent of the former. The relation that the former. The inconverker, especially the nallers, is some of the operators that there is not of technical derivation, but is probably an antest portion of the former. There dimens given by the contrary to the elimination of the former. The relation of the former. The relation of the former of the former of the former. The relation of the former of the f

out of employment, owing to lack of coal to produce the necessary power.

THE GREAT PATTI SWINDLE.

Meyer Kanffman of St. Louis Says He

is Not the Guilty Man.

St. Louis, Mo., January 16. — Meyer
Kauffman of this city is the man who was arrested in Havana suspected of being the man who perpetrated the great Patti swindle in the City of Mexico. He claims that he had no connection whatever with the frand. Colonel James O. Broadhead, his counsel, goes to Washington tomorrow to file a claim for \$50,000 damages against the Spanish government.

MORE OR LESS VESUVIAN.

Beneath the cleek-bones. The lips were thin and bloodless, the forehead high and intellectual, but from the eyes shot forth a look which showed, to even a careless observer, that remorse held him a victim secure.

"What can I do for you, are you hangry? If so, follow me." I said, crossing the street toward a restaurant.

"Hungry! No, not exactly, and—yes—hungry for the past; hungry to look upon the faces of my little boys; hungry to look into the eyes of a wronged wife. Hungry, O God, hungry to go back again, and begin life over, to undo the past, but it can't be done; terrible mistakes lie across my path. I can't put the mistakes lie across my path. I can't put the mistakes lie across forms, seem to stamp my life out. Life is but a failure, a horriddream, not to be over yet. Hungry, O God, hungry to wake up and find my mistakes forgiven. Look you."

and he drew a slip of paper from his old dirty cost. "I wrote those words in a did not mistakes forgiven. Look you."

the Spanish government.

MORE OR LESS VESUVIAN.

Loud Detonations and Tremors of the Earth, in Virginis, Explained.

HUNTINGO, M. Va. January 16.—A week or ten days ago the weekly papers published in Limcoin, Logan, McDowell and the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of

One of the city officials, whose office is on the second floor of the City Hall, is a very caut ons man. They say that when he proposed to a young lady something over a year ago, he went at it in an original manner. They were sitting in the parior, and Mr. S. begin as follows:

"Miss—, do I look like an ape?"

"Why Mr. S., what a question! Of course you don't."

"All right. Do you take me for a jackass?"

"So much for the public entertainments.

a caucus of Democratic legislators
Thursday morning at Harrisburg,

a, Senator Wolverton of Northumberreceived the nomination for United
received the nomination for United
that you a standing: S. B.

MIDDLETON, January 14.—One hundred
and six years ago tomorrow Charles King, a
resident of this town was norm in the province of Quebec, and when a child his
father removed back into the wilds some
thirty miles, where our hero of today spent
his boylood. When he had attained the
his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood. When he had attained the his boylood.

"Why, I never thought of such a thing. Why. Mr. S., what put such a notion in your head?"
"Well. Miss —, inasmuch as you find me devoid of those objectionable peculiarities, I have come to the conclusion that you feel an interest in me, and I want to ask you to be my wife."

They are married.

### Rural Foresight

(Providence Journal.: On the 3d of July last a visitor from the rural district struck Phenix and purchased a snow shovel; on Monday he was here bought and carried home a scythe.

[Louisville Journal.]

The place that is paved with good intentions must be lofty or the pavement would have touched the ceiling long before now.

No matter in what part you live, you had better write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Me., without delay; they will send you free information about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit from \$5 to \$25 and upward daily. A number have earned over \$50 in a day. Both sexes. All ages. You are started in business free. Capital not needed. Every worker who takes hold at once is absolutely sure of a sang little fortune. Now is the time. WHITE HOUSE DINNERS.

View of the Southwest In Active Eruption, Vomiting Huge Corner of the Capitol.

a "plug," after the little metal plug or pin is occupied by the state dining-room, where in the switchboard, good only to open and so much hospitality has been dispensed durin the switchboard, good only to open and close the circuit. They are also called "chair-warmers," the meaning of which is apparent to everybody.

Printers designate an unckilled typesetter as a "shoemaker" or a "blacksmith." The derivation of the former appellation is from the fact that a compositor who makes errors is obliged to correct them after the type is set up by taking out the mispiaced letters and "perging" the proper ones into their places. Tailors also use the word "shoemaker" the distinguish a poor hand, as an unskrifted workman maices hit sitt hes too far apart, and is therefore better a apted to sew leather, where he can punch the loies with an awl before putting his needle

during the feast it satisfies the most fas- of the peace. It has yet a year or more to tidious. The green Axminster carpet, covered with small figures, fails then to show my marvellous success in the East having its long usage, and the looped brocade win- sought me out and engaged me to carry on dow drapery and lambrequins of the same the gigantic banking business of Kansas, color are at their best. Of windows there are five, three overlooking the magnificent obsolete.

indicate and Republicans are straining for more to seat their preference of the containing the regiment of doubt, or at least the containing the regiment of the regiment of the containing the regiment of the containing the regiment of the regiment of the containing the regiment of the

are tied with broad satin ribbon, on which is generally stamped some special insignia, it may be an etching of the White House. Beside it the official name of the guest on a card bearing the gilt shield of our country, indicates his place.

Down the centre of the table, which is nearly two yards wide, a narrow mirror lake reflects the raised margins of silver bearing small Figures of Victory.

Around it are ranged silver and glass can ered with cornucopias of flowers, and fancy dishes of bon-bons and tropical fruits.

to save myself. I have committed a deed, though not a crime in the eyes of the law, yet it debars me forever from my home and friends. Should I attempt to begin life again, the ingeror scorn would push me back into the mire. I have no hope, no hope but the mercy of God."

He thanked me for my kindness, and walked away to meet the old life. I watched him until he was lost in the crowds that jostled against him. Whata life!

How Pittsburg's Young Men Propose.

Pittsburg Penny Press.

One of the city officials, whose office is on the second floor of the City Hall, is a very midnight.

Done of the city officials, whose office is on the second floor of the City Hall, is a very midnight.

tity and value by that of dwellings in many cities, and even by one or two in Washington.

HESTER M. POOLE.

WEST VIRGINIA HAS A VOLCANO

Boulders Into Big Ugly Creek. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., January 17.-For some time past loud detonations have been men Distinguish Unskilled and Unsavory Members of Their Craft.

Rooms Where Rooms of the earth feld and unsavory Members of Their Craft.

Strikes bring out the technical slang of Rooms Where Rooms W great consternation among the people of the region, but no plausible reason for the effects, as he presumed, of fuel it could be assigned. A few days age, while lumbermen were floating logs down Big Ugly creek, they came to an obstruction which did not exist when the struction which did not exist when they passed up to cut the timber a month before. The bed of the stream was completely filled with huge fragments of stone, newly sevarated, while similar fragments were strewn about among the timber at the foot of the mountain, down the side of which they had evidently been rolied, as the timber and underwood was much broken. The top of the mountain, mainly on the side toward the stream, showed a huge crater-like scar, and the observers

### LAYING OFF HIS ROBE

Fuller, Late Justice of the Peace, Gives Report, With the Chance to Make

Rockle pd Courier-Gazette.] The "banquet hall deserted" seems plain enough in the morning after a dinner, but to you herewith my commission as justice

constant side boards. The others are over mantels, which on dinner occasions are banked with flowers. The chairs are solid ebony with coverings of brocade.

Three dinners given by the President during each session of Congress are the most notable of any. The first state dinner includes the Vice-President, speaker of the House, all the cabinet officers and the most distinguished officers of the army, commandants in the navy or civilians who may be in Washington. They are, of course,

Accompanied by Their Wives.

This engraved form of invitation has been in vogue since first used by Washington;

(The arms of the United States, embossed in The President and Mrs. — request the pleasure of — company at dinner on — , at o'clock.

Names and dates are filled in with the pen. The name of a sister, even, cannot apyear beside that of the President, a wife only attaining that dignity, though a sister may admirably fill the piace of hostess, as all the world, happily, has witnessed.

It is understood that an answer must be returned to this invitation within two days, and that nothing short of calamity can excuse a refusal. Previous engagements give way to this, as in the eye of etiquette the position of the host demands such deference. It is the duty of the chief officer of

Any time, dear governor, that you would like any information regarding Kansas write to me. Any little points about stock raising that I could look up for you, I should be proud. I notice you have recently sold out your stock farm on the Kennebec, but I presume you still retain an interest in the great subject of stock raising. I wouldn't mind having a hundred thousand in a stock ranch myself. I prefer cattle to hogs. I never thought much of hogs. There was one who took my paper eleven years without paying a cent, and when I sold out my interest to Jones he was still owing for it.

And so, like Cincinnatus (I think it was Cincinnatus) I lay off my official robes and retire to private life. Permit me, dear governor to hand you herewith my commission. I paid the secretary of state \$5 for it when it was issued. It has a trife over a year to run, and any little sum you might deem due me in equity will be gratefully received. Or if there is anybody who wants the commission for a brief period you might turn it over and charge what is right. I don't set any price, I'm willing to leave it entirely to you, and please take out fifty

developed into a raving maniac. Four days later the bride became hopelessly insane. Since then the three other sisters have exhibited evidences of insanity, and the worst is feared.

have all her children buried with her, and nine niches were made; but Alice lies in the Rosenhohe chapel, near Darmstadt, and the Duke of Albany left written directions that he was to be buried in the royal vault at Windsor.

### KILLED BY ODORLESS GAS. A Leaking Pipe Proves Fatal to Three

Occupants of a Troy Tenement.

Governor Boawell a Free Gratis of fifty or sixty have been ravaging the

with a warning attached, directing passers-

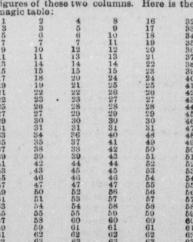
Friday the prisoner attacked the young friday the prisoner attacked the young daughter of Colonel Brooks on the public road, but fled at the approach of strangers. A party was organized which succeeded in arresting him, and were on their way with the prisoner to Greenville when five masked men appeared, took the negro and strung

"We're all aloue here, and You know quite well that we're engaged, Then why not kiss your hand?"

"I do detest a man." she snapped. In love's ways one should be more apt-

Else what's the use of lips?" How to Tell the Age of Any Person.

[Hartford Daily Times.] enable you to tell how old the young ladies are. Just hand this table to a young lady, and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is contained, and add together the figures at the top of the coltogether the figures at the top of the coldada, as many of the tribe are wanted for umns in which her age is found, and you participating in the rebellion. have the great secret. Thus, suppose her age to be 17, you will find that number in the first and fifth columns; add the first figures of these two columns. Here is the magic table:



Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Girls of a marriageable age do not like to by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring: Tell ber to put down the number of the month in which she was born; then to multiply it by 2; then to add 5; then to multiply by 50; then to add her age; then to subtract 365; then to add 115; then tell her totell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will denote her age and the remainder the month of her birth. For example the amount is 822; she is 22 years old and was born in the eighth month (August). Try it.

Odd Items from Everywhere. Miss Will Allen Drumgoole has been elected engrossing clerk of the Senate of Tennessee.

No prima donna was ever known to be

No prima donna was ever known to be incapacitated by sickness from singing on her benefit night.—[Life.]
Skating has been forbidden by a Roman Catholic priest in Flanders, who designates it as an immoral and indecent amusement. A baby dressed in expensive and elegant clothing was found the other day in a snow bank beside the Chicago & Northwestern rail way track near Milwaukee. It had evidently been thrown from the window of a passing train.

Miss Weslev of Chicago wants to bet \$3000 that she can eat two quail each day for

### BUTLER ON MORMONISM.

Innocent Children Should Not Suffer-He Proposes a Substitute Measure for Randolph Tucker's Bill.

Intend to Exterminate a Whole Pack of
Wolves in Illinois.

Tuscola, Ill., January 17.—Wednesday one of the most extensive wolf drives ever gotten up in this section will be held.

The extent of territory to be surrounded includes the whole of Sargent township in this county, where wolves to the number of fifty or sixty have been ravaging the sheep herds, and the object is to exterminate the whole pack. It is expected that fully 1500 people will take part in the chase.

Hanging from A TRES.

of the bill, I am opposed to any measure specially calculated to injure the innocent to induce the innocent. There are thousands of Mormon children who are wholly innocent of any wrong, and it would be a fearful injustice to impose on them the odium of bastardy. Aside from that there is nothing in the Scriptures opposed includes the whole of Sargent township in this county, where wolves to the number of fifty or sixty have been ravaging the sheep herds, and the object is to exterminate the whole pack. It is expected that fully 1500 people will take part in the chase.

Hanging from the past week.

We quote: Powdered, 63/ec; pulverized, 65/ec granulated, 6c: Standard A, 5/4/ec; soft while 5/4/ec/shee; values 4/4/ec/shee; v The extent of territory to be surrounded includes the whole of Sargent township in this county, where wolves to the number of fifty or sixty have been ravaging the sheep herds, and the object is to exterminate the whole pack. It is expected that fully 1500 people will take part in the chase.

HANGING FROM A TREE.

Masked Men Try a Negro and Execute Their Sentence of Death.

HOGANSVILLE, Ga., January 17.—A party of masked men took a colored prisoner from Constable Moncrief, Saturday evening, near Greenville, and, after giving him a trial, sentenced him to death and hanzed him to a tree, where his body still hangs with a warning attached, directing passers—

"Now, let me see. Four-fifths of the civil"Now, let me see. Four-fifths of the civil"Now, let me see. Four-fifths of the civilried man.

"Now, let me see. Four-fifths of the civilized inhabitants of the globe-no, not four-fifths, that's too many-more than two-thirds of the civilized inhabitants of the

adauchter of Colonel Brooks on the public road, but fled at the approach of strangers. A varty was organized which succeeded in a rresting him, and were on their way with the prisoner togreenville when five masked men appeared, took the negro and strung him up.

STUCK A BROKEN RAIL.

Two Passengers Killed and Three Cars Smashed on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad.

Aurora, Ill., January 17.—A passenger train on the Chicago & Iowa railroad yesterday morning struck a broken rail near this city. Three cars were derailed and badly smashed. A. J. Alderman of Freeport, Ill., and William Giles of Aurora were probably fatally injured. The rest of the gassengers escaped unhurt.

I kissed her hand. She slapped my cheek. The blow came sharp and quick. Her eyes flashed fire. She did not speak. My blood boiled hot and thick.

"What do you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you mean?" I asked, enraged, "We're all alone here, and You know you was what could be termed a wealthy man. The men who have represented that State in the Senate had acquired reputations before they were sent there." globe practice polygamy. In that estimate include the Turks and Chinese, the latter PRIOES OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Per pound.
Brighton hides. 7.0 c
Brighton tal... 30 c
Country hds.hv.61,267c
Country hds.hv.61,267c
Country hds,kv.62,267c
Country hds,kv.62. c
Sheepskins.. 85c@\$1 ng today, the market for fish at this port has

There is a good deal of amusement in the fork of the Sun iver, Montana, are Canadian following magical table of figures. It will Indians, who, under Lettle Poplar, took an

### COMMERCIAL MATTERS. BOSTON MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE, MONDAY EVENING, January 17, 1886. APPLES,—There has been a quiet market, with only a moderate demand for choice hard apples the past week. The local demand has been light. Choice acrabastics. apples the past week. The local demand has been light. Choice cranberries are scarce and prices firm.

We quote: Greening, \$2.75@3.00 % bbl; Snow, \$3.00@4.00; Baldwin, \$1.75@2.75 % bbl; Hubbardstons, \$1.00@2.50; Harvey, \$2.00; Northern Spy, \$2.50@3.00 % bbl; common, \$1.00 @1.50 % bbl.

Cranberries—Cape Cod. \$6.00@8.00; country, \$4.00@6.00.

BUTTER.—There has been a moderate demand in the butter market the past week, and the

but aside from that the day was quiet."

Jim Brown eloped from Tin Cup, Col., with a woman who was described in a local paper as a "fat blonde." Friends telegraphed the fact to the fair creature, and she returned and smashed a pitcher over the editor's head.

Western, choice, \$18 00@17 00; do, fair to good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 at the good, \$10 00 at th We quote: Brighton steers, 04,010; New Engsteers, 94,0204; (o), do, cow, 96044; Calcutta, slaughter, 114,01242; dead green, ... 6942; do, buffalo, ... 768; Buenos Ayres, 20,02042; Rie Grande, 19; Montevideo, 20,02042.
HOPS—The market continues quiet. There is very little demand and prices are steady.
We quote: New York, 1886, good, 25,028c; do 1885, choice, 20,023c; English, ... 36, 25,030c; California, .88, 28,034c; low grades, 124,023c; Canada mait, 95c,0310 & bush; 6-rowed State 88,092c. Western, 65,030c.
FOTATOES—The market has been firm with potatoes good request.

Randolph Tucker's Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., January 14.—General Benjamin F. Butler arrived at the Hotel Lafayette last night, accompanied by his valet. He will argue the Chester Military Academy case before the United States Circuit Court today. He occupied a suite of rooms, in one of which he sat pleasantly chatting with ex-Congressman Leonard F. Myers, whom he persisted in calling Mr. O'Neill.

"I never could distinguish Myers from O'Neill," said he. "I suppose it's because they were always together when we were all located in Washington." Mention of Randolph Tucker's speech on the Mormon bill was made, and he said: "While not expressing any decided opinion on the merits of the bill Lam conversed to any measures. pressing any decided opinion on the merits SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar is quies SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar is quies and Refund sugar have also been

### LIVE STOCK MAKRETS.

Brighton and Watertown Markets. Brighton and Watertown Markets.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, January 14:

Western cattle, 1930: Eastern cattle, 137;
Northern, 383. Total, 2450.

Western sheep and lambs, 8800; Eastern sheep and lambs, 690? Northern sheep and lambs, 2549. Total, 12,039.

Swine, 19,774. Veals, 211. Horses, 297.

Prices of beef cattle per hundred nounds, dressed weight, ranged from \$4.50 to \$7.50.

Prices of beef cattle per hundred nounds, live weight.

PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE. PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW

### GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

been fully equal to that of former years, and the actual sales thus far in the new year have been quite large. The supply of Georges cod is very ight, and dealers are not anx ous to sell at the present prices, as the demand of the Lenten many people that considerable money is expended to secure them. Now I don't think that is often the case in Massachusetts. I know but one senator from Massachusetts who was what could be termed a wealthy man. The men who have represented that State in the Senate had acquired reputations before they were sent there."

AFRAID TO CO BACK.

The Starving Indians in Montana Refugees from Canada.

Chicago, January 17.—A Times special from Ottawa, Ont. says: It is learned at the Department of Internal Affairs here that the large band of Cree Indians reported to be in a starving condition on the south fork of the Sunriver, Montana, are Canadian Indians, who, under Little Poplar, took an active part in the late rebellion in the Northwest territory, and who, after the insurrection was put down, to escape bunishment, crossed over into the United States territory. They are afraid to return to Canada, as many of the tribe are wanted for participating in the rebellion.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There was a very firm inqury at firm prices. Flour # bbi-No. 2, 22 30 (25 90; superfine, 25 50:03 30; shipping extras, 31025 75; XX and XXX, \$5850485; patents, 2470@530. Buckwheat flour, #100 hs., \$170 (185. Feed. 60-b., 7680c. Coffron.—Futures were dearer with more attention directed to the distant options, but generally dull, closing at 9.446 for January, 9.50c for February, 9.51c for March, 9.71c for April, 9.81c for May, 9.91c for June, 9.96c for July, and 10.04c for August; sales 28,000 bates. Spots steady; midding uplands, 9.4c; gulfs, 9.11-16c. Receipts at the ports this day, 18,500 bates.

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# BILL NYE

### Gives Some Advice Regarding Matrimony.

He is Eager to Help the Ministers Get Fees,

### Even if Those Who Have to Pay Them Get Left.

How William Manages to Secure the Postage Stamps

to do but to suffer on, or go out and strike

ily, and so lay himself liable to arrest. This letter is accompanied by a tin type a way as to work in a streak of whiskers that he has a long and luxuriant moustache. He looks like a person who, under the influence of liquor, would weep on the bosom of a total stranger and then knock his wife down because she split her foot open instead of splitting the kindling.

He is not a bad-looking man, and the freckles on his hands do not hurt him as a husband. Any young lady who would like to save him from a drunkard's grave can address him in my care, enclosing twentyfive cents, a small sum which goes toward a little memorial fund I am getting up for myself. My memory has always been very poor, and if I can do it any good with this fund I am going to do it. The lock of hair sent with this letter may be seen at any time nailed up on my woodshed door. It is a dull red color, and can be readily cut by means of a pair of tinmen's shears.

Buent Prairie, near the Junction, on the road to the Court House, Tennessee, January 2, 1887.

Dear Sir—I am in search of a wife and would be willing to settle down if I could get a good wife. I was but 26 years of ace when my mother died and I miss her sadly for she was oh so good and kind to me her saring son.

I have been wanting for the past year to Thave been wanting for the past year to settle down, but I have not saw a girl that I thought would make me a good, tree wife. I know I have saw a good deal of the world, and am inclined to be cynical for I see how hollow everything is, and how much need there is for a great reform. Sometimes I think that if I could express the wild thoughts that surges up and down in my system. I could win a deathless name. When I get two or three drinks aboard I can think of things faster than I can speak them, or draw them off for the paper. What I want is a woman that can economize, and also take the piace of my lost mother, who loved me and pit a better polish on my boots than any other living man.

I know I am gay and giddy in my nature, but if I could meet a joyous young girl just

I know I am gay and giddy in my nature, but if I could meet a joyous young girl just emerging upon life's glad morn, and she had means. I would be willing to settle down and make as good a husband as you

Ashmead, LeDuc Co., I. T., December 20, 1886.

Dear Sir—I have very little time in which to pencil off a few lines regarding a wife. I am a man of business, and I can't fool around much, but I would be willing to marry the right kind of a young woman. I am just bursting forth on the glorious dawn of my sixty-third year. I have been married before, and as I might almost say, I have been in that line man and boy for over forty years. My pathway has been literally decorated with wives ever since I was twenty years old.

I ain't had any-luck with my wives heretofore, for they have died off like sheep. I've treated all of them as well as I knew how, never asking of 'em to do any more than I did, and giving of 'em to do any more than I did, and giving of 'em to do any more than I did, and giving of 'em to do any more than I did, and giving of 'em to do any more than I did, and giving of 'em to do any more than I did, sand giving of 'em to do il like sheep.

What I we commit the same than I was a tone I was

hair that feels like a bunch of barbed wire when drawn through the fingers, and has a

Let us get On this car and Study the ways of the conduct-or. He has a bell-punch and a clock hanging from his neck, and a Piece of sand-paper on his Left breast for Pas-sen-gers to scratch matches on. It is Passen-gers to scratch matches on. It is stated that the com-pa-ny intend Soon to have a Writing desk and a book-rack fasten-ed to his back. Now that that lady has fin-ish-ed acolding Him because she got into the Wrong car he will Have time to put Off the drunken man, two sizes Larger than himself, who is sitting by The door. Off he goes! Now the conductor is stating his dinner. He is allow-ed three

minutes for This. You will Observe that he Does Not use a napkin or a Finger-bowl. Vulgar, is he Not? Now the car is Off the track and he has Got to lift it on again. This makes him Two minutes behind time. Let us Take his number and Go to the Office and make a Complaint against him. This will Teach him that the public is Not to be Trifled with.

CAMPAIGNING WITH BANKS

The Bobbin Boy's Coolness

A mid Flying Missiles

### MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Mr. B.'s Wife Tells How He Prepared to Go to Church, and of His Assistance In Liquidating the Church Debt.

"Shall we go to church tomorrow?" I m- A Lively and Interesting Sketch of quired of Mr. Bowser the other Saturday night as we were closing up the house and getting ready for bed. "Shall we?" he echoed as he stopped pull-

ing off one of his Loots to look up. "Mrs. Bowser, you seem to be drifting into heathenism! Of course we'll go to church. It is our duty to set the world an example." "But it is such a job for you to get ready.

you know?"

"I don't know anything of the kind! If I can't get ready three times to your once, and with one-tenth the fuss, I'll go off and kick myself to death! While I am not a so-called Christian, Mrs. Bowser, I propose to respect the Lord's day by going to church, and I propose you'll do the same."

"Oh, I miended to go."

"Oh, you did! And perhaps you were expecting me to stay home and saw wood or play poker!"

pecting me to stay home and saw wood or play poker!"

We have breakfast at 8 o'clock Sunday mornings. At half-pastseven I was up, and I called to Mr. Bowser, who lay on the broad of his back with his hands locked under the back of his neck.

"Y-e-s!" he groaned.

Five minutes later I called him again.

"Y-e-s!"

"Mr. Bowser, it's a quarter to eight."

"Can't you let a feller sleep?"

"But you are going to church."

At sharp 8 I got him out of bed, but it was half past before we sat down to breakfast, and 9 o'clock before we got up. Then he went off to dress, but it wasn't five minutes before he shouted:

"Mrs. Bowser, where's my shirt?"

"Why, in your bureau drawer, of course."

"There isn't a single infernal shirt there! I'll bet a hundred dellars the laundry hasn't come up!"

Mar Ha Does Not Fear to Lose.

(B. 6) Ingredit has 7 with Mirros).

Born of love and hope, of cestary and right of group and fear, of the case of the control of the contro

The Pailage Steapy

The Pailage Steapy

The Pailage Steapy

The American Steap Steap

day hat—a whole load of hay."

"You were up in the barn loft the other day when you had it on, remember. It will brush of!"

"Oh! it will! We'll see if it does! I'll wear it just as it is, and let everybody see what kind of a wife i ve got!"

I make three minutes' further progress toward dressing, when he shouted:

"Mrs. Bowser, there goes the first church bell! Are you ready?"

"No."

"You ain't! Then you'll stay home! I dou't propose to go into church after the service has begun and make a show of myself! What on earth have you been doing all the morning?"

"Waiting on you."

"An esiled off with a benign look on his countenance. tenderly raised his hat to three or four ladies before he was out of sight, and I saw by the paper next day that he had subscribed \$72 to help pay off the church debt.

LIFE.

An Elequent Infact's Description of What He Does Not Fear to Lose.

(B. G. Ingersoll in New York Mirror.)

Eorn of love and hope, of ecstasy and the infantsy fight seemed a possible of the ready and the infantsy flag their proposal contents are in the same of the section of the self-ready and the service has begin and the matth are so the section of the section of the sight and I saw by the paper next day that he had subscribed \$72 to help pay off the church debt.

LIFE.

An Elequent Infact's Description of What He Does Not Fear to Lose.

(B. G. Ingersoll in New York Mirror.)

Eorn of love and hope, of ecstasy and the infantsy fight seemed a possible points and the infantsy flag their proposal contents are infantsy flag to the infantsy flag the mout of that scrape the way he reached the minute it minute it sout."

"So dod I. And I could I. And I could I. Just think idowells for estumplied to the ling of the membrand of the minute its out."

"So dod I. And I could I. And I could I. Just think idowells for estumplied to the ling of the minute it is minute it is uit."

"So do I. She has a full mount in every content that a trillery could be

"So do I. She has a full moon in every chapter, hasn't she?"

"Of course she has! And it's always popping up over the Tennessee mountains on the slightest provocation."

"That's so! But wasn't Lethe Sayles just perfectly splendid?"

'Oh, I just screamed over her. But then she couldn't step outside the door without the full moon or a 'sibilant wind' coming up immediately.

"I know. Perfectly ridiculous, wasn't it? They say sames is going out."

"Oh, I think he is just too utterly splendid fo any use in some things."

"Yes, but one has to read so much to get so little in his books."

"Oh, how unnny you are, Mame."

"I don't care! It's so. Lol. He takes two solid chapters to tell how a woman gets up from her chair and walks across a room."

"On, you ridiculously funny girl, you! I shall die laughms."

"But, I tell you, Mame, when I want to read something perfectly splendid I fall back on Dickens' David Copperfield."

"Oh, Iol, hush right up, or I shall just boo-hoo right out in this car. I shall! I just want to be off where I can cry real hard every time I think of Dora."

"I tell you, Mame, these modern writers don't get right squarely down to the heart of things as Dickens and Thackeray did."

"No, they just don't."

"Now, you just—do you get out here?"

"You'l come real soon to see me?"

"Yes, good-by,"
"Good-by."
"You'll come real soon to see me?"
"Yes, I will."
"Do, now."
"Yes, indeed! Good-by,"

The Lady Who Looks Like Mrs. Cleve-

BIRD COURTSHIP.

How Some of the Lower Animals Do Their Wooing.

Cranes Cutting Interesting Pigeon-Wings Before Their Sweethearts.

Before Their Sweethearts.

The Bric-a-Brac of a Bird Lover—
Curiously Mated Pairs—

(C.F. Holder, in San Francisco Call.)

Any one who has taken the trouble or had to be perhaps under curiosity to make a study of courtship must have made the amusing discovery that there was a remarkable similarity to the perhaps under the courtship of the grouse is familiar to all the perhaps under curiosity to make a study of courtship must have made the amusing discovery that there was a remarkable similarity to the perhaps under the courtship of the grouse is familiar to all the perhaps under curiosity to make a study of courtship must have made the amusing discovery that there was a remarkable similarity to the courts of the African tribes when marriage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court made is the perhaps under frage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court made is the perhaps under frage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court made is the perhaps under frage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court made is the perhaps under frage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court made is the perhaps under frage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court made is the perhaps under frage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court made is the perhaps under frage is prosoced by the court of the frage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court made is the perhaps under frage is prosoced by the dusky lover, the court is to show the even ground the frage is prosoced by the court of the court of

another bird enters the ring, and so on until all have been put through their pares, when the pairs probably make their selec-tion. Often the birds are so exhausted after their dances that they can hardly fly,

all have been put through their paees, when the pairs probably make their selection. Often the birds are so exhausted after their dances that one is a part of the pairs probably make their selection. Often the birds are so exhausted after their dances that one is a part of the pairs probably make their selection. Often the birds are so exhausted after their dances the pairs probably make their selection. Often the birds are so exhausted after their dances the pairs probably make th

while the most content and the most officers of the same ways and the most officers of the same ways and the most officers of the same ways and the most officers of the most remark above and the most officers of the most remark and the most officers of the most remark above and the most officers of the most remark above and the most officers of the most remark above and the most officers of the most remark above and the most officers of the most remark above and the most officers of the most remark above and the most officers of the most officers of

tion, changing to wild discordant shrieks and mimicry almost marveilous. To return to humming-birds. There is one in South America, known as Florisingar mellivor that performs some curious antics during the courtship season. It resembles some gorgeous insect as it darks through the air, its head and neck being a beautiful metallic blue with a border of white, other portions being a rich metallic green. The tail, which is pure white, can be expanded so as to form a semi-circle, and when in the air with the tail feathers outstretched it looks as though it were resting on a twig. For several moments the little creature will remain literally suspended in the air with this curious crosspiece vibrating—a singular mode of courtship.

And do you observe the blind man who sits teside her?" he continued.

"My organs of vision encompass him," said the Club Man.

Speaking of how a man goes to bed, an exchange says: "There's where a man has he advantage. He can undress in a cool room and have' his bed warm before a woman has her hairpins out and her shoes at midd." That is how it looks in reality: "I am gong this is how it looks in reality: "I am gong this is how it looks in reality: "I am gong the bed, my dear, it is 10,30." No reply. "Now, John, you are always late in the morning, Do go to led." "Yes, in a minute." he replies, as he turns the paper wrong as ideout and begins a lengthy article headed "The Louisana Muddle." Fifteen minute. 'he replies as he turns the paper wrong as ideout and begins a lengthy article headed "The Louisana Muddle." Fifteen minute. 'he replies as he turns the paper wrong as ideout and begins a lengthy article headed discounted by the coal store. The should have the

O'TOOLE AND THE MONKEY.

Sounds of Revelry Heard in Boliby Boo.

The Jally Breakdowners and the One Tune Merry Fiddler.

Some One Elopes With the Monkey While Mikey is Asleep.

It was night, and sounds of revelry were heard in and about the capitol of Bolioy Boo. Garibaldi and a few of Italy's swarthy sons were having maccaroni and black wine down stairs on one side of the big alley that divided Boliby Boo; Mrs. McCar-thy's three children, left alone, were holding a Comanche pow-wow on a small scale on the other side, while up on the fourth floor - the home of the O'Tooles - the sounds of revelry rolled forth. It was Saturday night, and, as O'Toole told his guests, they "were jist welting the flure a bit by the way of no harrum."

Up on a soap box sat the fiddler rosining his bow with something that looked like a

stick of molasses candy m one hand and the monkey in the other. Here the noise and the mirth and the unisic and the late-ness of the hour all tended to "steep his senses in forgetfulness." Soon he was fast

asleep.
"What a for is all dis a noise?" asked one

"What a for is all dis a noise?" asked one of Garibaidi's friends.

"The O'Toola he keepa da picnic; maka da noise all da dime," answered Garibaidi. "What for he letta da boy keepa da monkey. Let's go taka da monkey away." persisted the companion.

Garibaidi's face assumed an ashen hue. "Greata Goda, no; da woman she say she killa da Italian."

This did not, however, dismay the champion. He so harassed Garibaidi that at last he consented to ascend to the fourth floor. Here they found the boy asleep, and to quietly secure the monkey and descend was but the work of a moment.

After the dance some of the guests wandered out into the hallway. Soon Mikey, minus the monkey, was discovered.

"Oh, murther," cried one, 'some wan have eloped wid the munkee."

Mrs. O'Toole rushed out like the man in the table who wore the seven-league boots.

"Moikel," she cried, 'gimme the axe. O'm goin' aftlier Garibaidy, the Eyetallan."

Scant Subsistence in Chicago.

Chicago Mail. "Do you see that woman sitting there grinding the hand-organ?" said a citizen of Salt Lake who has been visiting in Chicago for several months to the Club Man. "Plainly, and without my glasses,"

"And do you observe the blind man who sits beside her?" he continued.
"My organs of vision encompass him,"

"A Christmas present?"

"No: I bought it for myself. I couldn't help it. I couldn't see a poor family starve, and I bought the weman's watch."

"Just like you," he said. "You're always doing something kind—with my money."

"You're not mad, John, are you?"

"No. Let me look at it. What did you give for it?"

"Forty dollars."

"Forty dollars." and the husband began examining it.

"Forty dollars!" and the husband began examining it.
"I'll tell you how it happened. I was passing along the street, and there was an auction going on in a store."
"An auction! Oh!"
"Yes, I was listening and looking, and as I stood there a poor, distressed man came up. He pulled out this watch, and he asked the auctioner if he'd auction it for him. He said his wife and family were starving, and this was an old family heirloom and he wanted to sell it. Well, the auctioner he said he'd sell it, and he put it up, and all they'd bid for it was \$7. The poor tellow

began to cry. 'It's worth \$100,' he said. 'Won't somebody give more than \$7? I can't sell it for that. I've had an offer of \$45.' And I got mad and sorry for the poor man, and I bid \$8, and somebody bid \$9, and I bid \$10, and finally they got it ur to \$40, and I bought it. Poor fellow! The man went off quite relieved and happy, and I felt so glad that I'd done a good deed at a bargam."

"Yes, the poor chap was relieved, I don't doubt it. This watch is worth \$175, and that was a mock auction, and that distressed-looking man was a capper for the establishment. He does that twenty times a day."

a day."
"Oh, John!"
"Just like you, my dear. Always doing something stupid—with my money."

### BRIC-A-BRAC.

What His Salary Is. [Tid-Bits.1 To choose a lover,
By your heart be led;
To choose a husband,
Better ask your head.

He Didn't Like It. [Tid-Bits.] Woman-Say, there, why don't you es that pie? Tramp-'Cos it's too much like work.

> Simple Truth. (Chautauquan.) Twinkle, twinkle, little star! I know exactly what you are; A glowing ball of burning gas Revolving round your central mass. Twinkle, twinkle, little star! I know exactly what you are; For to my spectroscopic ken I see you're only hydrogen.

### Somerville Journal.

It may be that a man can love but one woman in a life-time, but if he doesn't get married too early he can have lots of fun trying to find out which woman it is that

He Took One. Yale Record. The store was dimly lighted, and The clerk my wants employed Leaned o'er the counter toward me, while Her listless fingers toyed Among some samples of the trade Surmounted by a card which said: "Take one."

She raised the placard carelessly. Until it touched her lips: She seemed to hide a kiss behind Her slender finger tips; Her blue eyes plainly seemed to say: "You can't, but don't you wish you may?" Her lips were smiling coyly, though-I looked over at the card, and so

Isaac—"I vants to write my name upon your heart, Repecca, but it vas so hard asl a stone." Rebecca-"Vy don't you try, Isaac, t

write your name my heart on wid a five

hungret tollar tiamond ring?"

[Temple Bar.1] where is wee Mary? Jock's brought her Hey Mary? hi Mary? Where can the lass be The kettle's to boil, an' ye're wanted this

Yer feyther's come home, ye mun haste wi' th Cheep birdie! Cry Minnie! the lassie's n heedin', The kettle tonight it mun just tak' its chance!

speedin',
Aud wha pray can mak' for two places at once Wad ye cage a wild bird, or a lissom young fair; To sing by the hearth to gude wife an' gud

There's a bird in the bush softly whistlin' or Mary. Sune, sune he'll be cooin', a bird in the han'. Ye may ca' her in vain, tho' the kettle boils over.
And Jock in th' sulks lets the linte fly free; When the whin blossom burns, and the bee's

the clover,
There's mair fun in kissin' than brewin' th He was Reckless. "Joy never kills," remarked Dobbins'

"Possibly not," he replied, quietly, "but please don't experiment on me by goin elsewhere to live." Skating Song (D. W. Brownell in Youth's Companion Oh, come on the ice with me tonight!
'Tis smooth as a polished crystel sheet.

The moon is at full, and by its light We dance to the ring of steel clad feet;
And we laugh—ha! ha!
And we shout—ho! ho! While swift as a swallow's flight we go On, not in the close and crowded rink, With hundreds of staring eyes to see, And jostled and tripped, with click and clink, But out on the river, broad and free:

And we laugh-ha! ha! And we shout-ho! ho! While swift as a swallow's flight we go Then on with your blades of polished steel, As keen as the mower's whetted scythe, And firm as the sole from toe to heel, They ring o'er the ice with music blithe;

And we laugh—ha! ha!
And we shout—ho! ho!
While swift as a swallow's flight we go. Around and around, or right or left, In sweeping and graceful curves we play.

Or straight as the line by arrow cleft

We speed on our course for miles away; And we laugh—ha! ha! And we shout—ho! ho! While swift as a swallow's flight we go. And oh, for the glow on brow and cheek, The tingle and thrill of fresh, keen a'
It brings us the vigor and health we see
And purest of pleasure, free from And we laugh—ha! ha!

And we shout-ho! ho

While swift as swallow's flight we go In Kentucky. New Haven News. First Kentuckian-"I hear your brother's eacefully."

First ditto-"Natural death?" Second ditto-"Yes."
First ditto-"I thought he was going Pretty Little Woman; Pretty Little Cir

As I waited at the station, Something less than half awake, On my ears, grown dred of listening For the train I meant to take, Fell a sound of childish laughter, And immediately after Came a vision would have charmed me Were I-what I'm not-a churl.

Her lips-I mean the woman's There was mischief in their smile. Her cunning feet—the baby's— They were dancing all the while; And no form was ever neater Than manuma's, and nothing sweeter Than her plump white neck--the wee one's. And the wayward little curl On the forehead of the woman With the pretty little girl.

When the locomotive whistled I was prompt, as you may guess
To protect the winsome couple From the jostling and the press. Happy chance—to safely guide 'em; Happier chance—to sit beside 'em And watch their winsome ways until I found my heart in peril, And stole a sudden kiss from her-1 mean the little girl!

Then I wondered if I quizzed the Little girl about her pa, Little girl about her pa,
And should get a pensive answer
From her blithe and bonny ma,
Would it make me broken-hearted
Should she softly sigh "Departed"— But the locomotive whistled, And I helped them through the whirl To the arms of "John," said mamma, "Papa!" screamed the little girl.

Equal to the Occasion.

LLife.1 A clergyman who was visiting the Indian school at Chester, Penn., a Sunday or two ago, was requested to deliver the sermon at the morning services.

excellent effort from the appropriate text;
"Lo, I am with you alway."

# THE FATAL NAME.

BY JULES DE GASTYNE. Translated from the French for THE GLOBE by

### PART SECOND.

CHAPTER XVII-CONTINUED. But let us return to Octave and his companions.
The colonel begins to show signs of impatience. Two or three times he has looked patience. I wo or three that his watch.
"Are they going to make us wait?" he muttered.

He examines the ground, chooses the place, and brushes aside with his cane such branches of the hedge as might interfere.

"The weather is a little thick," he says, "but that is not bad; the sun will not annoy

He turns to Octave:

He turns to Octave:
"How uo vou [eel?"
"Very well, Colonel."
"You need to be very cool and collected."
"I am very calm, Colonel."
"The mist does not trouble you?"
"No, Colonel."
"You have good sight?"
"Yery good."
"It t were I, this haze would disturb me little."

"It will not trouble me, be assured,

"It will not trouble me, be assured, polonel."

The officer says to the other second:

"You have the box?"

"Yes, colonel."

"These are very good pistols," says the latter: "I must use them in my next due. If fortune favors you, you will have good weapons in your hands."

Octave was about to reply, but his words are cut short by the arrival at the farther end of the road of a carriage which has just left the main street to enter the cross road.

"There come the gentlemen," says the colonel.

colonel.

And, in fact, a moment after, a landau The physician follows him.

Ernest Briare's seconds got out of the carriage and saluted the colonel and his companion. They have no physician with

panion. They have no physician with them. Like Octave, Ernest withdraws to one The second landau returns to the main street, and the preliminaries commence. While our friend, very calm, walks slowly about with his physician, the employe of the Department of Public Works, with a

discomposed face, comes and goes with an agitated air. Several times he advances towards his seconds as if he wished to speak with them. When they begin to mark off the distance. Ernest can restrain himself no onger.

He motions to one of his seconds.

The latter approaches, and they the latter approaches, and they consult a moment in undertones, while the ters look at them with an astonished air;

others look at them with an astonished air; then the second returns to the group.

He has the grave attitude of a man charged with an important mission.

He draws his companions and Octave's seconds a little apart, and then he says to them:

"Before going farther, gentlemen, in the receivering for the compat. I must some

"Before going farther, gentlemen, in the preparations for the compat, I must communicate to you a grave difficulty which has just been presented."

"Speak, monsieur."

"Just before getting into the carriage, our friend, M. Ernest Briare, was warned that his enemy, M. Octave, is the son of a man named Gaillardin, who was executed at Poitiers."

The other second and the officer, Octave's The other second and the officer, Octave's d, experience a shock of astonish

second, experience a shock of astonishment.

The colonel, without troubling himself, puts his hand on the arm of his friend, as if to caution him not to be affected.

Then turning to the second he says:

"Continue, monsieur, but I must warn you that your friend has deceived you."

The man opens his mouth in bewilderment.

"Deceived?"
"He has lied to you, if you like that better. It was not on getting into his carriage that he learned this secret. He knew it before asking you to serve as his second."
Ernest's two friends look at the colonel in astonishment. tonishment. The latter adds, turning to the second

The latter adds, turning to the second who has spoken:
"But go on, communicate to us what your friend desires."
"He cestres to know," the man says, a little confused, "before exchanging bullets with his adversary, whether this information is correct and whether M. Octave's seconds knew it."
"It is correct, answered the colonel, "and I knew it. What then?"
"In that case," says the witness, "I am commissioned to say that my client refuses to give satisfaction to a man whom he considers as unworthy, and desires that mention be made in the seconds' report of the motives which cause his withdrawal."

The colonel does not interrupt the man, but his eyes flame and his lips tremble.
"Go tell your friend," he says, explosively, it reign all items with a near. "that I con-

but his eyes flame and his lips fremble.

"Go tell your friend," he says, explosively, his voice quivering with anger, "that I consider him a coward and a dastard!"

The two seconds step back, frightened.

"Monsieur!"

"Go tell him," continues the officer, "that I am a colonel, an officer of the Legion of Honor; that I have engaged to assist one of the bravest soldiers and one of the best young men that I have ever known; that I knew his situation, and that, nevertheless, I saw fit to serve as his second and sought as my companion one of my most loyal and best friends."

He points to the captain, who grasped his hand.

hand.
"I knew nothing," the captain says, "but
like not need to know anything. It was I did not need to know anything. It was sufficient for me to know that I am with my colonel. It is an honor of which I am proud."

my colonel. It is an honor of which I am proud."

The colonel returns his grasp, and then, addressing the two discomfited seconds. adds:

"In withdrawing your friend insults us, for we protect our friend with our honor. It is to us, then, that he owes satisfaction, and I beg you, gentlemen, to go and demand it of him. We await you here."

The two employes, nonpluse ed, go back to Ernest Briare, who, suspecting, from the attitude of the seconds, that his affairs are taking a bad turn, is more pale and nervous than ever.

than ever.

"Well?" he asks, as soon as his friends are near.

"The colonel knew all," answers the one who has previously spoken.

"The colonel!" he stammers.

"M. Octave's second is a colonel."

"He knew that his friend is the son of an assassin?"

"He knew that his friend is the son of an assassin?"

"He knew it."

"And he consented to assist him?"

"He consented. Not only did he consent, but he has declared that he shar consider as a personal insult any insult offered his friend."

Pale before, Ernest is still livid.

"What do you say?" he stammers.

"And we are commissioned, if you persist in refusing to fight with M. Octave, to warn you that you will have to deal with him and that he will insult you."

The future son-in-law of M. Drouet, competely thunderstruck, walked back and forth, with abrupt steps.

"But this is madness," he cries.

"Nevertheless, it is truth."

"But I do not know this colonel; is he a relative of this Octave?"

"He is one of his friends, and a very warm friend, I warn you!"

"And he knows who he is?"

"He knows him."

"The son of an assassin!"

"He regards him as the most honest and the bravest boy on earth."

"This is pure madness!"

"What do you mean to do?"

"How do I know?"

The gentlemen grow impatient.

"But I cannot fight with the son of a man

"How do I know?"
The gentlemen grow impatient.
"But I cannot fight with the son of a man
who was guillotined."
"But suppose there is nothing to reproach
him with."

"But suppose there is nothing to reproach him with."

"How do I know that?"

"Because an honorable man, a colonel, an officer of the Legion of Honor, thus takes up his defence."

"You are protected by him," urges the second witness.

"Evidently," says the other.

Ernest seems very much perplexed.

It is evident that he did not expect this conclusion.

But time is passing, and he must come to a decision, especially as his friends push a decision, especially as his friends push him on.

"Go and tell him," he says, with a gesture of impatience, "that I will fight."

The two men abandon him to his reflections and go to rejoin Octave's seconds.

"Our friend," declares the first second, solemnly, "considering that the honor of the colonel and his friend sufficiently covers the indignity".

The colonel gives a bound.

"The indignity?"

"No, monsieur, I do not think so," stammers the second: "he did not use that term."

term."
"He has done well," says the colonel.
Then, the man remaining silent, he adds

Inen, the man remaining sizes, he adds bluntly:
"In short, he will fight?"
"He will fight."
"To work, then: we have already lost too much time."
And tossing a coin into the air for the choice of weapons, he asks the seconds which they will take.
"Heads!" says the leader.
It was tails.

"Heads!" says the leader.
It was tails.
"Octave shall have my pistols," murmured the colonel.
And the preparations went on rapidly.
All were in haste to finish.
While this was passing, Octave's mother and Paule, who had taken another carriage, were being driven along the road as fast as the horse could go. At the foot of Saint Cloud, they perceived on the height, before them, the landeau which they supposed to asstain Octave and his seconds, but really

the one which contained Ernest Briare and his friends.
This sight revived their hope, but they noon lost sight of the carriage again.

Nevertheless they still kept on.

They wished to be witnesses of whatever

They wished to be witnesses of whatever might happen.

They wished, if Octave, exposed, betrayed, were tempted to commitsome act of despair, to be there to restrain him, to console him, to stay his hand.

Paule had formed a great resolve.

She had just roken the bonds which held her to her parents.

She had fled from her home with the firm determination to enter it no more.

If Octave was taken away from her she would live alone by giving lessons, with the memory of the one she loved buried in her heart, with her soul full of him, free from the assidnous attentions of M. Briare and the impatient menaces of her father.

Octave had taken possession of her life.

To him alone or to his memory she wished to consecrate her remaining days of life.

She would not abandon him, wretched ond forsaken.
She would sustain him, if he lived, in the ad hours of his life.
She would be his support, his consolaon. She considered the tortures which he had She considered the tortures which he had already undergone, unjust, unmerited. Into her love entered great pity, the pity natural to woman.

If he had been happy, she would perhaps have loved him less.

She had only one desire—to arrive in

time.

The mother was no less impatient.

Every instant she listened, as if she had
he rd some far-off report.

She made to heaven but one prayer—to She made to heaven but one stayed to save her sou.

She felt incapable of living without him. And she thought that if he were struck down her whole heart would be torn and her soul would depart with his own.

To her, also, the carriage seemed not to move.

To her the minutes seemed centuries.
It seemed to her that they would never arrive.
Suddenly, at a turning, the carriage Studenty, at a turning, the carriage stopped.

The two women raised their eyes.
Along the road a landau had stopped.
The driver, who had leit his horses, had stationed himself at a corner of the road, whence he seemed to be looking attentively

at something.

It was there.
They opened the coach door quickly and got out, saying to the driver:
"Wait for us here!"
And without consulting together, they instinctively entered the meadow which was separated by a hedge from the little pith where the combat was to take place.
The driver who had brought M. Briare and his friends looked at them curiously, but they took no notice of him.
They flew rather than walked, noise-lessly. lessly.
Suddenly they stopped, pale and bloodless.
A double report had resounded in the moist air, and, above the foliage, two light

along the path.

She gave a piercing cry.
She lad just caught a glimpse of Octave,
her son, with a pistol still smoking in his
hand, and sinking into the arms of his Paule, more dead than alive, rushed along behind her.

CHAPTER XVIII. One can imagine the suffering, the horrible anguish of the two poor women.

They appeared quite leside themselves, dishevelled, their clothing torn by the brambles and the thorns, and their unexpected arrival contributed not a little to increase the general confusion and fright.

The colonel, leaving Octave to his companions, rushed in front of them.

"Ladies, ladies!" he stammered.

And he tred to get them away, to conceal from them the sight of the wounded man.

"My son," shrieked the mother; "I wish to see my son!"

And Paule also held out her arms in despair, crying:

And father also despair, crying:
"He is dead, my God! He is dead!"
Ernest Briare seemed to be turned to
stone by the sight, and stood with pistol in
hand between his seconds.
He appeared to have no consciousness of

He appeared to have no consciousness of what was going on.
She! This was she! She was there!
He did not understand.
One single thing seemed clear to him.
It was useless to struggle.
She did not love him.
She would never love him.
She would never forget Octave.
And yet if he were dead.
He took two steps forward mechanically, as if to go towards Paule.
The latter gave him a withering glance.
"Back, assassin!" she cried. "Back!"
And her gesture was so menacing that he was afreid.

was afraid.

He recoiled, and his seconds, taking him by the arm and profiting by his shock, drew him away.

He made no resistance, but suffered himself to be put in a carriage and disappeared

but we are koing to leave thin to his thoughts and his devices to return to our wounded.

He had been stretched on a grassy hillock, and the physician examined him, while the colonel kept the two despairing women away.

At last the doctor lifted his head.
He seemed a little reassured.

All eyes were turned towards him, and in all eyes a look of hope gleamed.

"No vital organ is affected," said he; "the wound does not appear to be mortal."

The lady in black and Paule uttered the same cry of relief.

They still desired to step forward.
The physician added:
"Nevertheless the condition of the wounded man is serious. He must avoid any emotion or shock."

Madame Gillette rushed towards him, her hands clasped.

Madame of the the rushed towards film, her hands clasped.
"Oh! let me only see him, doctor."
"We with not speak to him," added Paule,
"If he will only turn his eyes towards us;"
"He is still in a faint," said the practi-

"He is still in a faint, said the practitioner.

Then, addressing the colonel, he asked:
"Who are these ladies?"
"The mother and the sweetheart of my
unfortunate friend."
The professional man bowed profoundly,
and said to the colonel:
"Let the ladies approach, but on condition
that they do not speak or make a movement." ment."

"You can rely on us." answered the lady in black. "Would we not both give our lives to save him?"

"Oh! yes, a thousand times," said Paule, and this with an emotion so true, a fervor so contagious that the physician and colonel started.

Started.
They instinctively looked at the young They instinctively looked at the young girt and admired her.

"How she loves him!" they remarked.

In the meantime the two women had advanced, their faces bathed in tears.

The physician and the colonel accompanied them.

Octave, his eyes closed, stretched on the grass and supported by the other second, seemed to sleep tranquilly.

His features were calm. The face was as white as marble.

All the clothing over his breast was saturated with blood.

The blood had run down his arms, and reddened his hands.

The mother had a fresh shock.

"If he were dead, it they had been deceived?

She threw herself upon him; she called him.

"My son! my Octave! . . . listen to me, answer me!"

Fule experienced a like terror.

The blood had apailed her.
But she tried to restrain her.

"Madame, madame." she stammered.
But tears and sobs choked her also.

The doctor rushed towards the two

The doctor rushed towards the two women.

"You see, ladies, you see: you promised me to be reasonable."

And he tried to take them away.

"He's dead." said the lady in black; "you have lied to me! . . . My son, I want my son."

"I swear to you, madame." sa'd the doctor, distracted, "that he is alive and that we will save him, but, I pray you, retire. Leave me to care for him."

The colonel took the hands of the unfortunate woman. The colonel took the hands of the daily tunate woman.
"Yes, madame," he said, "calm yourself!
You have seen him now."
The doctor made an abrupt gesture.
"Go away!" said he, "or I will answer for

nothing."
Paule, distracted, drew her companion "Courage, madame," she stammered.

"Courage, madame," she stammered,
"courage!"
And, in saying this, she burst into sobs.
Octave's mother took her in her arms, and
she felt an emotion of wild affection.
"Yes, I will go; my daughter, my dear
daughter." she said.
And she withdrew several yards.
The physician had again bent over the
wounded man.
He explained to the colonel the direction
taken by the ball.
Octave had been hit a little above the
breast, and the projectile had come out
through the shoulder without injuring any
vital organ. vital organ.

The blood had flowed copiously, and it had just stopped a little since the first hasty dressing given it by the doctor.

"So" said the colonel, "there is no danger of death?"

of death?"
"One can never say absolutely. But, unless serious complications occur, there is a great chance of saving him. But the period of convalescence will be long. The blood lost will leave him very weak, especially as he had not much to spare."
"He has just beeu ill." said the colonel.
"See". I suspected it...
and of what disease?"

"Of wounds received at Tonquin, where

"Of wounds received at Tonquin, where he sived my life"
"The devil!"
"He was several months in bed."
"You don't say so?" cried the doctor.
While he was talking, he was endeavoring to revive the wounded man.
But his efforts remainer ineffectual.
The mother and Paule, standing apart, rigid, pale as copses, followed him with frightened looks, not daring to make a gesture or utter a word.
They seemed to have divined the words spoken by the doctor to the colones, and they stood still in terror.
From their eyes the tears rolled as unceasingly as the drops of mist which fell from the trees.
The enemy and his seconds had long since disappeared.
The physician stood up again and glanced at the colonel. "He has moved," he said. The two women, who were watching him, give a start. He arrested them with a gesture.
"He has recovered consciousness?" asked

"He has recovered consciousness?" asked

"He has recovered consciousness?" asked the mother.

"He has just opened his eyes."

She raised her eyes to heaven, and then rested her trembling hand on Paule's as if to say to her not to move, but to wait and ope.
All at once a voice, feeble as a plaint, nade them both shudder to the marrow.
"My mother!"
It was he!"

It was he!"
He had recognized her!
He lived. He spoke,
She tried to rush forward.
"My son! my son!" she cried.
And the voice was heard anew.
"My mother! Paule!" is the young girl's turn to rush for distracted. . . . She cried:
"Octave! Octave!"
And she held out her arms.

"Octave! Octave!"
And she held outher arms.
The physician ran to them.
"Ladies, ladies, I implore you."
"Yes, doctor, yes, yes." sa d the lady in black, hastily: "we are wise, we are calm, only we could not control our first emotions. Now we will not move again.
We will not speak again.
Leave us here."
And they remained in their place overcome with fear, lestraining each other.
Octave had completely recovered consciousness.

iousness. The wound was dressed, the flow of blood The wound was dressed, the now of block stopped.

The doctor ordered the landau to approach with the cushicus. They made a kind of bed and placed Octave on it as gently as possible.

Our friend now saw and heard. They had concealed from him the sight of Paule and his mother.

He was solicitous about precautions to be taken in warning his mother, so that he

He was solicitous about precautions to be taken in warning his mother, so that he might not suddenly appear before her bleeding and dying. He feared that the emotion would kill her.

"Be tranquil, my friend," the colonel said to him, "your mother will be prepared to see you".

"And do not speak any more," added the physician. "Trouble yourself about nothing."

o him.

But what was he himself to do now?

M. Drouet had straightened himself up.

then risen.

He went also to meet the new arrival.

"Well?" asked M. Briare.

"Everything has gone well. He is wounded."

The two men gave the same start of sur-

"Wounded?"

octave was silent and let himself be car-Octave was silent and let himself be caried. still lying down, without saying a word.

At a distance, concealed by a clump of oushes, behind which the doctor had placed hem, and not daring to move. Madame, sillette and Paule saw the carriage pass before them.

Oh! the effect that this sight had upon hem!

He was so near, and they could not see him; could not speak to him!

It seemed to their that he was going to die without them, far away from them.

The carriage passed on.
The wheels almost grazed them.
They could have heard him breathe.
They grasped each other to restrain themselves and give each other courage.
In the landau, by the side of the wounded man, were the colonel and the physician.
The other second had remained on the spot. He approached the two women, hat in and, and asked permission to accompany

nem.
The doctor had requested it.
The captain offered his arm to the mother
"We must go ahead," he said, "in order to prepare everything."
Madame Gillette trembled.

She murmured: "Abandon him? And if, in the course of the journey?"
She added abruptly: She added abruptly:

"No no, I cannot be separated from him."

"The landau is going at a walk." said the captain. "Think what hours of anguish would be yours."

"And if any misfortune should happen to him. I should not be there.

"We cannot leave him so," said Paule; "we will follow him at a distance, if it must be. But let us go behind him!"

"Our place," said the mother, "should be in the carriage, our arms under his head."

The captain was perplexed.

The physician had enjoined him to take them away.

agitated.
The old magistrate feared some complication which he did not even care hint at to his companion.
As for the latter, sunk in an arm-chair, he sat motionless and speechless, arousing from time to time only to exclaim, clenching his hand: them away.

"More must not be asked of us!" said the mother, plainly; "another sacrifice would be beyond our strength."

The second saw that it was useless to ining his hand;
"The wretches! The wretches!"
He knew of the disappearance of his daughter, and this time he considered her as really lost.

And he conducted them to their cab, which was waiting in the road.

After having placed them therein, he climbed up on the seat, by the side of the driver, and ordered him, in conformity with the wishes of the two women, to follow slowly the carriage shead of them.

And, in the rear carriage, each classed in the other's arms, frembling, the mother and the sweetheart did not lose sight of the carriage in advance, starting at the least movement which it made, and rising from their seat whenever it stooped, seized with terror at the thought of a catastrophe.

It was night when they reached Paris, going still at the same slow, solemn, funeral page.

No incident had occurred during the journey. End of Part Second.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER L

It is the 14th of July, 1885, just three years to a day since we presented to our readers our principal personages. Octave and his mother, then Paule and her parents.

readers our principal personages, Octave and his mother, then Paule and herparents. Since then many things have happened with which our readers are familiar—the discovery by our friend of his lather's crime, his departure for Tonquin, his wound, his return, then the duel with his rival, which came near costing him his life. We have seen Paule almost witness the combat in company with Madame Gillette, but we are ignorant of what passed after that and prior to this 14th of July, which is to mark such important events in the life of those in whom we are interested.

We left Octave arriving at Paris, bleeding on the cushions of his landau. For fifteen days he hovered between life and death, but his youth succeeded in gaining the upper hand. He entered upon a long stage of convalescence, full of incidents which made his unhappy mother pass through all phases of anxiety and terror. He was very weak, subject to hallucinations and, in these attacks, lived over again all the terrible scenes of his life.

And his mother, at his bedside, watched him, following his convulsions in terror. She would have tried to stop him, but the fever was stronger than she, and she was obliged to suffer all, to hear all.

Oh! the cruel days and the terrible nights!

At other times it was the vision of Paule that haunted him.

He called for the young girl, expressing his gesire to see her again and tell her of his love.

The mother did not know what had become of her.

prise.

"Wounded?"

The oid magistrate added.

"Then you tought?"

"I was forced to. I will tell you all."

"And it is serious?" said the father.

"Perhaps mortal."

"With a pistol?"

"With a pistol?"

"With a pistol."

"But who could force you?" asked the father.

"One of his seconds, a colonel. Colonel du Roc, who took his cause in hand, and answered for him."

"Colonel du Roc? I know him," said M. de Reuilly,

"I could not insult the colonel. Moreover, he would have made me fight with him."

"I understand," murmured the old magistrate, in a tope of rony, which he did not seek to conceal.

"But that is not the most extraordinary thing," said the son. "The strangest part is that Mademoiselle Paule"

M. Drouet approached.

"My daughter? You know where my daughter is?"

"She was thore." come of her.
Since the day of the duel, since she had left her by her dying son, she had had no news of her.
She could not speak to him of her to give him hope.
Ferhaps she had a andoned them, she, "My daughter? You know where my daughter is?"
"She was there."
"There?"
"At the moment when my adversary fell, she rushed towards him with the mother."
The employe raised his fist in the air.
"The little wretch!"
"And I left them there with him."
With one bound M. Drouet had rushed towards the door.
His eyes were bloodshot, his mouth foaming.

At last reason returned to Octave with his strength, but only to make the poor mother uniformer meters. He thought no longer of anything but Paule. Paule.

Oh! to see her again, if only for five minties, to ask her pardon, to explain to her,
o assure her that he was worthy of pity.

But where was she?

What had become of her?

Twenty times a day he asked this question of his mother.

on of his mother.
She remained silent.
She had not seen her again. She had not seen her again.
Then tears came to his eyes.
"She has forgotten me, thrust me aside, am odious to her alse."
"Why, no, my son," said the mother; calm yourself. She is not free."
"She found a way to escape before."
"Per-aps she is more strictly guar ed."
"What did she say to you when she left

"I have repeated it to you a hundred mes. She approached you. You were sensible, unconscious. She embraced "And I did not divine it, did not feel it!"
"Alas! you were like a dead man! And
we both wept over you."
"She wept, she also?"
"Like a Magdalen."
"Dear ange!!"
"Then, on coing away, she said to me:
"Take good care of him. Save him for is!"

is!"
"You know whether I need such advice."
"Yes, yes, de r mother. You are goodness, devotion itself."
"And she went away?"
"She went away. It was late. But if she had held you in horror, as you say, as you relieve?" violence to overcome his daughter's resistance.

"Besides," concluded Ernest, "I love her now. All these obstacles, all these struggles have given birth in me to a passion which grows from day to day, while at the same time my hatred for my odious rival is increasing. She must be mine! She shall be mine!"

And with these menacing words, he left his father.

The latter reflected an instant, and then, going to a pigeon hole full of papers, he crew from it a manuscript, on the cover of which was this title in a large, round hand: "The Gaillardin Affair." "I do not l'elieve it. I fear it. But, since

"I do not telleve it. I fear it. But, since then, you have not seen her?"
"I have not seen her."
"You have had no news of her?"
"You ought to have gone to her house and inquired."
"And whom should I have asked? Be-sides, I do not know her address."
He buried his face in his hands.

"She loves me no longer! She loves me will explode this last cartridge."
And he added, with an ironical sneer:
"One should do anything for his son!" no longer!"

His mother tried to console him, but the next day witnessed a repetition of the next day witnessed a repetition of the scene.

The unhappy mother must repeat every word ottered by Paule, describe her attitude, her tears.

Eut when he was cured he became stronger, more manly.

He wept no more, but his nights were troubled with sinister nightmares.

And no news of Paule!

His mother, who could now leave him alone, had set herself to work.

She had learned that the young girl was not in Paris.

No one knew where her parents had sent her.

M. Drouet made but one bound, as they say, from the Rue du Bac to his house, where he found his wife still weeping. Before she had time to open her mouth to question him, he said abruptly, shaking with a fury he could hardly restrain:
"Do ou know where our daughter is, do you know?"
The weether asked eagerly. mother asked eagerly:

She had learned that the young girl was not in Paris.

No one knew where her parents had sent her.

In any case, if she had no sign of life, it was not her fault.

The mother obtained another piece of news which she took good care not to repeat to Octave. Ernest Briare was still on the best terms with the Drouets. He never left them, and was always considered in the house as the official son-in-law. And Paule? No one knew where she was, what she was thinking. Madame Gillette, at any rate, considered her son's hopes ruined, he must no longer think of this marriage. Everything was opposed to it. Already, in the neighborhood, they talked of the union of M. Briare with Mademoiselle Drouet as a foregone conclusion.

However, days and months passed area.

Drouet! The scoundrel fell almost into her arms."

"Ah! my God!" murmured the poor woman, distracted.

Theu she said:

"Explain, for I do not comprehend."

"It is very simple. You know that they were to fight?"

"M. Briare and Octave.

"They fought. The scoundrel was wounded. At the moment he was hit, what did M. Ernest see? The mother of this man with our daughter rushing to his help."

"She left us, then, to go to the combat?"

"Evidently."

"How she loves him!" the mother could not prevent herself from sighing.

The employe did not hear.

He was pacing to and fro, agitated and trembling. of M. Briare with Mademoiselle Drouet as a foregone conclusion.

However, days and months passed away, and the marriage did not take ploce. In consequence of the two grave wounds he had received, Octave, recognized as unfit for service, had obtained a final discharge. He was contempted to remain at Paris. He had no longer even the resource of putting an end to his despair on a field of battle.

He worked at home, writing his own sad history, which he entitled "Rebabilitation."

He worked at home, writing his own sad history, which he entitled "Rehabilitation."
To write was his sole relief.
No interesting event had taken place in his existence up to the date mentioned at the beginning of this chapter and to which we are again about to introduce the reader; but first we must say a lew words to indicate the situation of the other personages in this history, and to show our public what has happened to them since the day of the duel. trembling. "This time," he said, "It is well over. I have sworn it. It is time to act, act severely."

His wife looked at him with a kind of el. Ernest Briare, whom we left in a state of

His wife looked at him with a kind of terror.

"What are you going to do?" she asked.

"What I ought to have done long ago. What I should have done but for you, and your supplications. I am going to take her to Angers and shut her up there till she shall secome more reasonable."

"Separate us from her!" said the mother. "Would you rather leave her here, to ruin herself completely? Do you not see that she is compromised, without resources? After the first imprudent step. M. Briare closed his eyes. But do you believe that he will want her now?"

"That is true. But all the seconds saw her. They all heard her cross of despair."

"It might be wiser, since that is so." ventured Madame Drouet, "not to oppose her longer." He was decidedly wrong to insist so obstinately upon this marriage.

Since he had first set eyes on Paule, nothing had succeeded with him. This plan, which he had contrived with his Machiavelian cunning, had just piteously miscarried. He had been forced to fight. He had staked his head, nothing more nor less, and this without result. His adversary had been wounded, it is true, but he left him in the arms of the girl he loved. His wound, if not fatal, must seem a blessing to him.

longer."

The employe stopped suddenly in his walk, and darted at his wife a look that made her shudder.

"What do you mean?" he cried.

"Since she loves him so much. He loves her also."

"Well?"

Ent what was he himself to do now?
They would be impatiently awaiting him at M. Drouet's. His father would be there.
What should he say?
Must he statly refuse the girl, or persist in spite of all?
The situation was embarrassing. Paule's latest step completed her compromise of herself. He had overlooked the first imprudence committed by the young girl, but this decidedly passed all bounds. It would be better to renounce everything.
But Paule was very beautiful, and her dowry was tempting, was necessary, according to his tather.
Then, above the question of love and interest, rose the question of pride.
Would be then be conquered, and by such an adversary?
No not this was no time to determine to "Well?"
"Why not marry her?"
M. Drouet made a wild bound.
"Marry her?
"Why not?"
"The son of an assassin! Introduce these assassins into our family!
Share their shame!
"You are mad!"

But Paule was very beautiful, and her dowry was tempting, was necessary, action of his tather.

Then, above the question of love and interest, rose the question of pride.

Would be then be conquered, and by such an adversary?

No. no; this was no time to determine to lay down his arms.

The enemy, moreover, was wounded, perhaps mortally. In any case, he would have to be quiet for several months. Against Paule all severities would be justifiable after her inconsiderate conduct. Her father was authorized to make her return home by force, if necessary, and to confine her there till her majority. When she saw her parents decided on this extreme, she would perhaps obey.

In any case, he must not yield.

Fortune had just declared for him openly, clearly. He would succeed.

And though his success should only make his rights at their shame!

'If there is nothing with which to reproach the son or the mother?''

"And the stain? Will that be effaced?''

"The child cannot be responsible for a crime which he did not know, committed before he was born.''

"Your daughter said that to you," said the lather, astonished at such reasoning from his wife.

"It was Paule ... yes."

"And the stain? Will that be effaced?''

"How shorn.''

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"An

Your daughter said that to you, said the tather, astonished at such reasoning from his wife.

"It was Paule . . . yes."

"And she has prevailed upon you?"

"Is aw that she was so unhappy."

"Inhappy or not, she will have to wait for my death before she can make this marriage. While I live it shall never be—do you hear, never! We ally ourselves, we who are without reproach, to a dishonor d family; to a man who could not even defend his wife and make her respected, if she should be insulted."

"How so?"

"Whom would he find to do him the honor of crossing swords with him?"

"You have just told me that he fought. M. Briare, then, thought him honorable enough!"

"M. Briare could not do otherwise."

"Why?"

"He has found a second, a colonel whose life he saved at Tonguin, who stood as guarantee for him."

"The colonel, then, considers him a gala-

Fortune had just declared for him openly, clearly. He would succeed.

And though his success should only make his rival's despair without bringing his own happiness, he was still determined to triumph, for he profoundly hated Octave now, the son of an assassin, who had thrust himself across his path.

He wished to crush him, to annihilate him, to force him to go far away to hide his shame. He was annoyed at having been obliged to exchange shots with him as if he were an honest man,—which gave him, so to speak, a certificate of honor,—but this certificate he confidently expected to be able to tear into a thousand pieces. He had the means to do so now.

He found M. Drouet as he expected, at M. Briare de Keully's, both of them very much agitated.

antee for him."
"This colonel, then, considers him a gal-

"This colonel, then, considers him a gallant man?"

"This colonel, then, considers him a gallant man?"

"This colonel has ideas of his own."

"They are the same as those of Paule."

M. Drouet did not answer.

The mother continued:

"If you had heard her as I have! But to you, she would not dare to speak so. It is because this young man is unhappy that she has chosen him—that she is attached to him. When I begged her to renounce this love, this idea of marriage which annoyed you so much, she said to me, with such an accent that it made me weep: "Who will love him if I cease to love him?" I did not dare to insist."

M. Drouet rudely interrupted his wife in her appeal.

"Enough! I have heard enough about it! I heped to have in you a helper."

The poor mother murinured, terrined:

"hiy friend"

M. Drouet kept his word.

The next day, at 8 o'clock, he took away his daughter to Angiers without giving her a chance to learn whether Octave was still alive.

We will not allude to the incidents of this ourney and to the suffering of the unhappy child, of which our readers can form a sufficient.

daughter, and this time he considered her as really lost.

Moreover, he had solemnly sworn that he would shut his door upon her.

For several hours he had looked for her in Paris with his wife, but with no resuit.

The mother was sure that she would never see her daughter again, that the unfortunate girl had attempted her own lite. He had left her at home, overwhelmed with anxiety and grief, and it was to escape her lamentations and her sobs that he had left his house to go to M. Briare's.

The latter could give him but a few commonplace words of hope and consolation.

"Oh! if I find her," cried M. Drouet, with fury, "she, will not escape me again! I know where I will put her. I have a sister who is the mother superior of a convent at Angers. There I will confine her, far from him, far from the world. And she will leave only to go to the altar by the side of your son, if he still desires her. But shall I ever see her again? Shall I see her again?

And the employe again relapsed into his melancholy torpor.

At this moment M. de Reuilly, who was listening, gave a start.

"It is he!"

They heard a noise on the stairway, and then the door suddenly opened.

A voice asked:

"My father?"

They heard the servant answer:

"he is m his office, monsieur."

The old magistrate, rushing forward, arrived at the door at the same time as his son.

M. Drouet had straightened himself up, M. Drouet rudely interrupted his wife in her appeal.

"Enough! I have heard enough about it! I hoped to have in you a helper."

The poor mother murmured, terrified:
"hy friend".

"You are also an accomplice in the loss of your daughter."
"lassure you".

"Do not say any more. I have no one on my side, but I will struggle alone. Tomorrow Paule will be at Angiers. And I will take her there myself. I am going to find her now. The law still gives me rights over her. And we shall see who will be the master."

Madame Drouet dared say no more. She was still stupefied at the audacity she had shown in saying to him what her daughter had so often repeated. She feared having gone too far. The employe had taken his hat and started towards the door.

It opened and Paule appeared.

The yo ng giri came, as we know, from the duelling ground. She had seen Octave fall; she had seen his blood flow, his eyes close. She had believed him dead, and she was not yet completely reassured on the matter.

On reaching Paris Paule had been obliged

was not yet completely reassured on the matter.

On reaching Paris Paule had been obliged to leave the mother without an opportunity of seeing him again.

She re-entered her own home, her mind full of the terrible and poignant vision, trembling every minute which took her away from him lest it should be the last of his life, which was all her life to her.

When, on opening the door, she saw her mother and father, she stopped.

She had hoped to find her mother alone.

M. Drouet advanced towards her, livid with rage.

"Ah! it is you, you! . . . Where have you come from?"

She looked at him steadily, and said:

"I will not lie to you, father. The man I love fought, risked his life."

"And you accompanied him to the spot?"

"I did not wish him, in ase he should be hit, to draw his last breath without my seeing him."

"You have compromised your future; you

seeing him."
"You have compromised your future; you have disgraced yourself." She answered:

"My future is by his side. To abandon him would disgrace me."

"Even since you know who he is, from whom he is descended."

"Above all since I have learned this secret."

gloomy. His mother grows weaker from day to

whom he is descended."

"Alove all since I have learned this secret."

"Yes, your mother has just repeated to me your beautiful theories on this subject."

"Flumane theories, formed of pity and of pardon. He is worthy of all love and of all respect. I cannot hold him responsible for deeds which happened even before he reached the age of reason."

"But he is bound up with the crimes of his father. He bears the name of a father brande and dishonored."

"He will get permission to change it."

"And you will give your mother for a companion this woman stained with the blood shed by her husband. You will give me for a son-in-law. No. it is mental aberration—madness. I will never allow it. Do you understand, never!"

"I love him." murmured Paule.

"Do not repeat that word before me. It seems to me that heaven itself must blush."

"It would be cowardice on my part to betray him. He has no one to love him, no one to pity him. And since heaven has made my love strong enough to resist everything calculated to turn me away from him. I will remain faithful to him. He will have a heart on which he can weep, a soul into which he can pour all his troubles."

in saying these words the young girl became transfirared.

Her beautiful eyes were illumied, and it seemed as if a halo surrounded her face.

The mother seemed stupefied by the grandeur of this love such as she had never known.

As for the father, this declaration crowned this eyes were bloodshot, his mouth foaming.

His eyes were bloodshot, his mouth foaming.

Ernest and his father barred his way.

"Where I am woing?" he cried: "you ask me where I am going? I am going to tear my daughter from those wretches!"

And, forcing his way by the two men, by a desierate movement, he disappeared before they could restrain him.

When he was gone, the father and the son talked together more quietly.

What should they do?

Was it not senseless to persist in the hope of this marriage?

The father depicted to his son his desperate situation.

He had no further resources.

They might perhaps never find such an opportunity again.

Moreover, was not their pride involved?

Must they lower their flag before the son of this assassin, whose head M. de heuilly had formerly demanded, whose memory he had himself branded? The story would spread abroad now. The son, if need be, would undertake to make it known. As for Paule's father, he was so exasperated that he would stop at nothing, not even at violence to overcome his daughter's resistance.

"Besides," concluded Ernest, "I love her

The mother seemed stupefied by the grandeur of this love such as she had never known.

As for the father, this declaration crowned his fury.

He made a terrible gesture.

"So," he cried, "nothing can make you change your feeling?"

"Nothing."

"And you will persist in marrying this man in spite of your mother, in spite of me, in spite of all the horror which he ought to inspire in you?"

"In spite of everything, as soon as I shall be mistress of my own destiny. Until then I will content myself with thinking of him, with worshipping him. For he will wait with patience. He loves me, and knows that I will not abandon him."

M. Drouget turned to his wife. He was no longer conscious of himself.

"Do you hear?" he cried.

She bowed her head, and in her look could be read her wish to let her daughter ouey her heart.

She had but one desire—not to be separated from Paule.

"The father guessed it, and it only increased his fury.

He turned to Paule.

"When you are of age," he said in a voice cold and hard. "you will do as you like. I

Paule broke into sobs, and placed one knee on the floor.

"My father, my good father, do not be pittless! I love you always, I love my mother, my tender mother. But I yield to a force higher than myself. Have pity, pardon me."

And seizing her father's knees, she covered his hands, his clothing, with distracted kisses.

ered his hands, his clothing, with distracted kisses.

The mother, her heart torn, incapable of containing herself longer, fell beside her.

She wept and supplicated also.

"My friend, my Iriend, I ber vou!"

The employe tried with all his might to remain unmoved.

Shaking his head, he said:

"No, no! . I cannot. . . It is useless to entreat me."

Paule stammered through her sobs:

"I love you and I respect you both. I will be submissive. I will obey you in everything. Anything you ask me to do, I will do. I love him so much. I beg you, I implore you, on both knees. You cannot die sire my unhappiness, my death. And it would make me unhappy forever to be forced to do violence to your will."

The mother sorbed, but could not utter a word.

The mother souded, but could not utter a word.

Paule's eyes, lifted towards her father, had the look of the eyes of martyrs, white with a celestial radiance.

The tather felt himself softening.
He tore himself from this cosession by a rough movement.

"All is useless," he said. "I have made known my will. You will forget this man, or there will be nothing more in common between us."

Paule roos; she dried her tears.

between us."
Paule rose; she dried her tears.
"Yours is the blame," she said. "you force me to disobey you."
"Meanwhite," replied the father, "go and

"Meanwhile," replied the father, "go and get your things ready."

"My things?" murmured Paule, frightened; "what do you mean?"

"We leave tomorrow. I am going to take you away."

She stammered:

"You are going to take me away?"

"To Angiers; at my sister's. And you will not set foot again in Paris till your majority frees you from my guardianship."

The young girl looked at him, amazed.

She had not expected this sudden removal.

oval. She had left him dying . . . and she would be going without news . . . and she would be living without knowing whether he were alive or dead.

This was too cruel . . . This was

She said: "You will not do this, father." He replied, ironically:
"Who, then, will prevent me?"
"Remember that he is seriously
'ounded."

"No. . . no. . . . Do not force me."

"I have a right to know what this letter is which made you give such a frightened cry—whence it comes."

"That does not concern you."

"I am afraid that it concerns me too much, on the contrary."

He had sectred possession of the paper.
He ran to the window, read the address, and, like his mother, cried out and stood motionless, as if turned to stone by sorrow.

[TO ER CONTINUED.] "What's that he is seriously wounded."

"What's that to me!"

"That he may die!"

"Good riddance!"

"And I far away from him."

"It is to separate you from him forever that I take you away."

She said, with an indescribable emotion:

"I will not go. I cannot go."

"We will see."

"You will have to drag me away."

"I wil drag you if need be."

She bent a supplicating look upon her mother.

mother. "Oh. mother, you will not permit it!"
The poor woman was about to reply, but a glance from her husband froze the words on her lips.

on her lips.

She murmured:
"Your father is the master."
Paule raised to heaven a cry of despair.
"Everyt ody abandons me! Everything is against me!"
Madame Drouet, touched by her suffering. felt an instinctive impulse to go to her.
But a fresh look from her husband, even more menacing than the first, fastened her to the spot. to the spot.

The employe turned to his daughter. "Enough of tears," he said; "you have heard what I have said!"

heard what I have said!"
"So, nothing can move you?"
"Nothing. I warn you."
"You will not even permit me, before leaving, to go and ask news of him?"
"Do not count on that!"
"This is to condemn me to death!"
"We shall see. I am yet your guardian, if I am no longer your father, and you will obey"

if I am no longer your father, and you will obey".

Here the mother bent over towards Paule's ear and said in an undertone:
"I will inquire about him."

Paule thanked her with a look.
"We shall leave tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock," said M. Drouet. "Try to be ready! And if you refuse to follow me, I will use force. I will have you taken by the police, as the father of your future husband was once taken. And now, we have nothing more to say to each other. We have nothing more in common. Adieu!"

And the employe left, closing the door with a bang.

We will not allude to the incidents of this journey and to the suffering of the unhappy child, of which our readers can form a sufficient idea without our dwelling farther upon it, and now that the respective positions of our personages are known, we will go back to Octave and his mother, whom we left a prey to their gloomy reflections and their painful memories, revived by the date of the 14th of July, which, three years before, was marked in their existence by

and their painful memories, revived by the date of the 14th of July, which, three years before, was marked in their existence by such grave events.

It is three years since it all bappened. Only three years, It seems to our friend an unlimited time. In three years has he not suffered as others do in twenty?

Three years, day for day. The noise of the popular festivities recalls it to him. He recalls all that they said to each other at that time.

She has kept her word, she has been faithful to him up to the moment when the fatal duel brought to light his secret.

But since then he has not seen her. Since then he has not heard from her. She has fled from him in horror like the others.

others.
In vain his mother has said to him a thou-

In vain his mother has said to him a thousand times:

"She loves you! She loves you always! Was she not with me when you fell? Did she not minule her tears with mine? If you had seen her, you would not doubt her heart.

His old fears still survive.

They have only increased since the dark hour when he learned all, since the moment when his duel brought face to face his mother and the father of his rival, who stood before her as the spectre of the past which she believed had disappeared foreyer.

which she believed had disappeared forever.

It is this fear which makes him remain
at home, which prevents him from seeking
work. He hardly dares go out, and, when
he is outside, he constantly lowers his eyes,
from fear of seeing fixed upon him a look
which will show him that he is discovered.
On the day of which we speak, the 14th
of July, 1855. Octave has risen more
gloomy, more dejected than ever.
His mind is full of sinister presentments.
He dreads he knows not what vague misfortunes. He dreads he knows not what vague misfortunes.
Is it the coming of the national festival,
remaining indelible in his memory, which
so agitates him?
He does not know, he cannot explain it.
But, whatever it may be, life seems to
him more bitter than ever, the future more
gloomy.

day.

He sees her, bent and sinking, wearing And the seas ner, bent and sinking, wearing away from the sorrow suc sees in him.

If she should fall sick, if he should lose her, what would he do?

He dares not even think of it.

His mother, noticing how sad and absorbed he is, goes to him, and sits down by his desk.

She looks at him with moist eyes, full of anguish.

See looks at him with moist eyes, full of anguish.

"What are you thinking of, Octave?"
He starts and raises his head, his pen in the air.
"Of nothing."
"You are not working?"
"I am not in the mood this morning."
He throws down his pen and rises.
"No!" he says, with violence: "in vair do I consider and reconsider my subject: I can not escape the vision of this crime."
And he violently closed his book, the manuscript at which he is working with desperation, and the title of which is: "Ke habilitation."
"No one will listen to me," he cried. His mother drew near him and said to him gently:

"No one will listen to me," he cried. His mother drew near him and said to him gently;
"No one, do you think... perhaps." He looked at her with a sudden start.
"What do you mean? Do you know something?"
"I know why you have not seen her again."
"Why?"
"Because she is not in Paris."
"Well?"
"If she is not in Paris, she cannot inform herself about you."
"Could she not write?"
"Perhaps... If they watch her..."
"No, no: do not fill me with hopes which will only make my deception the bitterer. But who told you that?"
"The janitress who recently met M. Drouet. She asked him for news of Paulc. And he said to her rudely:
"Mademoiselle Paule is not in Paris!"
"She leigned astonishment.
"Not in Paris?"
"No, and has not been for a long time.'
"And, as she was trying to get other details, he turned his back upon her."
"What does all that prove?" said Octave.
"It proves that possibly Paule has not forgotten you."
The young man shook his head.
"No... no... They took her away before, they watched her before, and still she found a way to see you. And

now it is over a year since we have heard from her! It is over: it is all over. We we enot born to be happy."

To nother made a gesture of despair.
She raised her eyes to heaven and murricured.

mured:
"I can never console him! And yet his happiness would have been so good for me!"

She sank into a chair beside him and they both remained silent, while through the open windows sounds of music came to

A woman gave birth to a baby in a Brook-lyn street car Monday.

The president of the Fat Men's Associa-tion of Jersey City weighs 416 pounds.

The Portland, Ore., poundmaster has a deg which aids him to capture other dogs. heir ears. . . . . . . . At that moment a gentle knock was heard

And she went to her room.

He asked:
"What is this letter?"

"M letter for me."
"A letter for me."
"Which I cannot see?"
She said, out of breath;
"Which you cannot see."
And she tried to move away.
He followed her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A fire company at Quincy, Ill., has a cat which rides to fires on the hose cart and appears to enjoy the excitement of a big

On the night before Christmas the doorbell of Rev. Mr. Brav of Kenosha, Wis, was rung. On opening the door a big containing \$160 in gold was found hanging on the

The Haverhill Gazette tells of a well-to-do woman who, desiring to make a Christmas present of a shawl pin, and not wishing to pay \$1 or fifty cents for it, compromised on a two-cent safety pin.

The law against high hedges is to be hereafter enforced in the neighborhood of Delavan, Ill. The highway commissioners have given out orders that five feet is as high as the plant will be permitted to grow.

A Northville, Mich., resident has in his possession a copy of the National Era, the noted anti-slavery journal that was published thirty years ago, and m which first appeared the serial of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

They have a tologgan slide at Bismarck, ne nothing."

He took her hand, the hand which hid the letter, grasping it violently.

"But I wish to know."

And he tried to seize the paper.
She struggled, and said in a broken voice:

"No. no. Do not force me."

air.

Dr. W. H. Hale, an Edinburgh physician, who is travelling in this country, has a cane which he says cost \$3500. The head contains over three pounds of eighteen carat gold, and is mounted with sixty-five diagonals.

BURNETT ON BUTTER.

Dairymen Listen to His Advice on CowBreeding as a Science—A Jersey or a
Guernsey He Thinks the Best CreamGiver.

Concord, N. H., January 12.—Congressman-elect Edward Burn tto f Massachusetts
came up here tonight and made an address
before the New Hampshire Dairymen's Association on the dairy interests. His audience included many of the most noted
dairymen of the State, and his remarks
were listened to with great interest. In beginning Mr. Burnett said:
"The three most important points to make
good butter are: First, butter feed; second,
butter cows: third. care and skill. The
ideal feed should consist mostly of well.
It cured clover and hay, supplemented with a
generous ration of oll-fashloned coolbutter cows: third. care and skill. The
ideal feed should consist mostly of well.
It cured clover and hay, supplemented with a
generous ration of oll-fashloned coolskill. It should be cut early in the till
olossom, and should be cured almost entirely in small tumbles. The dairy cows to
a complete food. If a farmer has to up to
the day meas butter are: First, butter feed; second
to the control of the day of the control of the co

successful a refrigerator room for summer dairying is just as necessary as a stove in winter.

"The idea of a beef and dairy animal combined is, in my opinion, like trying to mix oil and vinegar. The typical dairy cow has one of the most delicate organizations in the animal kingdom. Her food is assimilated and passed out through an intricate number of veins and ducts, until it reaches the udder in shape of milk, and passes into the pail. Any audden change in her food or any undue excitement will check the flow of this milk, reduce her product one half, and sometimes render it worthless.

"The beef creature is entirely different. The food is taken into the body, assimilated and distributed throughout. The disposition of this animal is most easy, and if she were standing under a tree, and the tree was struck by lightning, she would simply move a few paces, and within five minutes begin to chew her oud.

"The thoroughbred racehorse well represents the dairy animal, and the heavy draught horse the beef. An aptillustration of what breeding exclusively for beef is is well shown in the modern shorthorn. At the beginning of the century the Durham or shorthorn was about the best milking stock to be found in England. Today the most perfect specimen of this breed gives scarcely milk enough to support her progeny."

Whooping cough is said to be racking Hugh McCaslin of Donaldson, Ill, who is 92 Hard coal is selling at \$13 a ton at Emports, Kan, and an advance of \$2 a ton is threatened. The Russian government allows its minister at Washington \$35,000 a year for the purpose of giving entertainments.

At a party in Middletown, Conn., the guests piled their wraps on a bed, fatally smothering a baby which was as seep in the bed.

Am Arbor was the first American insti-ution to introduce the coeducational sys-

A Muskegon, Mich., lady received a young alligator by mail last week. Her odd Christmas present was nearly frozen to death when it reached her.

The name of a Connecticut Salvationist is "Little Johnny Bull, the devil-kuiler, manslayer, devil-hater and son of a king, fresh from the old country."

A Virginia justice of the peace has fined a fishermen \$7 for contending in open court that the moon had anything to do with the ebb and flow of the tides.

A German professor counted four different heads of hair, of different colors. Fed numbered 40,000; black, 103,000; brown, 109,000; blonde, 140,000.

On the night before Christmas the door-

A butterfly was recently caught in some Pennsylvania woods where there is sixteen inches of snow on the ground. It celebrated its Christmas among the house plants of its

And she tried to the followed her.

"You have secrets from me, then?"
She turned quickly.
"I beg you, Octave, leave me. . . . Ask

They have a toboggan slide at Bismarck, Dakota, where it is said the steel-shod toboggans acquire a velocity of three niles a muntle. But they are used to blizzards out that way and can stand a stiff current of

vidual merit. Regularity in feeding, milking, caring for the cream and making butter is most essential. Cleanliness is about equal to godliness. The thermometer, to regulare the temperature of the cream, is about as important as the churn, and to be successful a refrigerator room for summer dairying is just as necessary as a stove in winter.

"The idea of a beef and dairy animal combined is, in my opinion, like trying to mix

requisite the temperature of the cream, and the anomaly and the company of the control and the company of the company of the control of the company of the c

# HOWARD'S LETTER.

Some Morals About Drink and Drunkards.

Fine Distinctions Tippling.

Men Who Imbibe and Still Keep Their Grip on Things

And Men Who Go to the Bad with Liquor.

It Depends a Great Deal Upon Who the Man Is.

NEW YORK, January 15.-Everybody wants sympathy.

As near as I can get at it, the woman doesn't live who doesn't yearn for a com-panionable ear into which she can pour the story of joys and the dirge of sorrows, and as for men, I never met one who didn't utilize a favorable opportunity to show how smart he was, what a fool he had been, what mistakes he had committed, what regrets shadowed his existence. New York has enjoyed sleighing for three

That is, people who live near the park have, but as I communicated in one of my possip: recently there isn't much fun to people who live in the centre or down-town sections of the city in riding over miles of railroad track or through miles of slush and mud for the sake of an hour's enjoyment in the snow-clad park later on.
Thursday night the heavens, which had

teen illumined for a week with a harvest moon as big as a cart wheel, became suddenly overcast, and a regular old Noah's ark sort of a rain came down and deluged the town. Sammy Tilden's sidewalk, like ousands of other rich men, remained in its pristine condition, covered with ice and snow. Apparently his execu tors found no shovel among his personal property, for until a neighbor complained o the police, and the police enforced the law, no attempt was made to clear his sidewalk of the stuff, permeated with dirt, that had rested on his sidewalk for more than a Oh, what a condition this rain brought

The culverts at the street corners were

choked. Gutters ran with muddy water, the streets were knee deep in dirt and salt and mud and slush, and thousands of sidewalks were ankle deep with the same filthy

Well, Thursday night passed and the rain torrented down. Friday morning came and the city was a sea. Oh, how it rained, pelting down with great big thunder-shower drops.

I stood in my comfortable study looking from the window at my neighbors as they slipped upon the slushy pavements, at the nessenger boys as they scuffed through the gutters with their high-top rubber boots. and my attention was attracted to what seems to me a type of the entire human family. On a branch of an English hawthorne, growing at the side of my house, sat a sparrow

Puffed up Like a Rubber Ball,

Well, that is a question for sympathy. I stood in my comfortable study looking

Puffed up Like a Rubber Ball, s sparrows puff when ill.

It shivered as it clutched with its firm tendon the brittle twig. The rain fell upon back and drenched it. Its little tail hung lown with the consistency of a plummet.

its back and drenched it. Its little tail hung lown with the consistency of a plummet. Dejection clothed it as with a garment. Now and then it cocked its head one side and then the other, as if looking and wondering. Occasionally it opened its beak, disclosing a deep yellow throat from which presumably issued a plaintive wail. There the little chap sat while I went to my breakfast. Returning an hour later, Ifound the sufferer still there.

All alone.

The rain falling in torrents, it still gripping the twig.

Other sparrows flew swiftly by. Now and shen one lighted on the branches of the hawthorn. After a while a long, sleek, worldly-looking sparrow perched on the iwig immediately above the lonely one and looked down at him. "Here's my chance," thought the sufferer, and opened its beak as if to tell its sorrow, when, with a toss of his head, and an upspringing of his tail, away flew the happy sparrow caring nothing for the sick one on the brapch.

I became quiet interested.

Other sparrows came, and at every coming the fat one, not fat really, but the puffed ball one, sought with yearning defire to communicate some distressful intelligence. But they wouldn't have it. Why should they care? Life to them was just as jolly and as happy and as fortunate in the rain as in the sunshine. Crum's of bread were scattered on the ground. Water galore flooded the highway. Trees abound in this vicinity, thank' heaven, and there are stables and houses and hotels, and the on-going panorama of life, with hird cages, miniature churches on large trees in front of the house, and more families of happy, pontented, lively sparrows with whom they merchange the customary communications of their race.

Now the sparrow wanted sympathy.

It may have wanted crumbs: it may have wanted aid and comfort of a physical nature, which would enable it to reach its set, if it had one, or its home, wherever it night be. But whatever it wanted can properly be classed under the generic term tympathy. A few weeks ago I had occasion to tell the

Story of a Once Prominent Union General,

who. by reason of his love of drink, has sunk from a proud pre-eminence to the low level of a drunken bum, a ten-cent borrower, and without, I need hardly say, men-

rower, and without, I need hardly say, mennoning his name, or indicating specifically many sense whatever his individuality. Intilized him as an illustration of a class of man who, under the control of his appetites ind passions, loses his manhood and approaches the line of imberility. I foolishly said in that letter that in the course of some little extension of sympathy I had asked the man to join a party of us in a glass of wine, he having approached the table where we were sitting.

As a matter of fact it was a very delicate position for us all.

We had known him when he was what the world calls a gentleman, when he had position, clothes, many friends; and now that he had sunk so low as to be willing to approach a group of his former friends and comrades for the purpose of asking a petty contribution, it was, as any man of the world will readily recognize, a most embarrassing situation out of which I got as easily as I could by asking him to join us in a glass of wine, and then giving him the loan he asked.

Yet, as a tribute, first to the circulation of the properties and the provided to make the will be achieved he is not down and robbed near the (down and robbed near the (down this the is not jured although his wounds serious.

SCANDAL-MONCE!

We had known him when he was what the world calls a gentleman, when he had position, clothes, many friends; and now that the scandal-monger a suppling here and sidding there. Through the meadows fresh and Leaving subtle shine and poison in a sasked.

Yet, as a tribute, first to the circulation of the provided here the is not down that the sevening. He is not down that this evening. He is not got although his wounds serious.

SCANDAL-MONCE!

Who Wrote It?

Do you hear the scandal-monger a suppling sweetly as they go, Never noisy-gliding smoothly as a Suppling here and sliding there. Through the meadows fresh and Leaving subtle shine and poison in a serious.

a glass of wine, and then giving him the loan he asked.

Yet, as a tribute, first to the circulation of The Globe, and second to the care with which readers in New England weigh and digest its contents, I was surprised upon the receipt of letter after letter from men, from ministers, from mothers, from wives, protesting against the iniquity I had committed in this man, already sunk low, to take a further step in the same direction.

Well, perhaps I was wrong.

I can only plead in extenution my motive, which was to aid and countert and give him what he needed, namely, the right hand of sympathetic fellowship.

I, with all deference to my critics, insist that the courteous recognition given that individual on that occasion did him infinitely more good than the petty sum he asked and received, and if it could have been extended without the glass of wine, perhaps it would have been better; but the wine was there, the party was about drinking is when he approached, and

I Am Not Giving Any Odds

At the ball?
Through the music, rhithm, beauty, Moving here and moving there, With a whisper light as air, Casting shadows on a sister woman's fame-You will find the scandal-mongers I Am Not Giving Any Odds

gainst the suggestion that he didn't come up to get the wine either.

This rum question is wide and deep, and

Young and fair; Yet their tongues drip foblest slime, And they spend their leisare time Casting mud on those who climb by work an ussion is everlastingly long. right on the one hand to do as he pleases, shen them, shun them as you go—set to a community's duty on the other hand se restrain individuals from doing as they

please, if their pleasure brings discomfort, distress, expense upon the Commonwealth. I saw in Major Bundy's bright and newsy Mail and Express a few days ago something on this line of thought which should have attracted universal attention.

It told thestory of "Three Drinks." I dare say every reader of today's GLOBE will recall each of the incidents therein mentioned. They are types of every day's occurrences and well worth pondering. It seems that the other day, down in Delaware, a freight train was stalled on the track for want of steam. Another freight train was behind it, and the conductor of the first one knew it—or had known it. It was his duty to see that the approaching train was flagged, but there the train stood and nobody stirred. The conductor had a friend with him in the caboose, and both were asleep, rendered stapid and senseless by drink. The second train came on. It could not stop in time. The locomotive smashed into the coboose where the two drunken men were sleeping, and both were killed.

On the Baltimore & Ohio road out in

The Locomotives Crash Together,

ome of the cars are overturned and one

takes fire at once. The passengers are

beat. He got up and roundsman.
As they went he asked: "Are you going to report me?"

That praiseworthy roundsman should have had some protection from the bullet of a drunken insubordinate. Men whose appetites and passions are stronger than their common sense ought to be protected from their appetites and passions brecisely as a toddling baby should be guarded and kept from falling into a fire or falling from a window.

SAND-BACGERS AT WORK.

A Score of Citizens Injured and Robbed

CHICAGO, January 15. - This city is over

run with sand baggers, who are adepts in their profession. Within ten days twenty-

their profession. Within ten days twenty-two belated travellers on the South Side have been dangerously injured, and no arrests have been made.

Jeremiah Murphy of 52 Latlin street was assaulted this evening. The police were at once notified, but failed to make any arrests. William Phillips was also knocked down and robbed near the City Hall at dusk this evening. He is not fatally injured although his wounds are quite serious.

SCANDAL-MONCERS.

In a sigh?

Moving cautiously and slow,
Smiling sweetly as they go,
Never noisy—gliding smoothly as a snake—
Supping here and sliding there
Through the meadows fresh and fair,
Leaving anbits ships and roison in their wa

Leaving subtle shine and poison in their wake.

Angel like, and nothing less,
Seeemed she—casting smiles and pleasing words

Once she shrugged and shook her head,

Raised her eyes, and nothing said, When you spoke of friends, and yet it left doubt.

Did you watch the scandal-monger

Light, and all,

Just a whispered word or glance—
As she floated through the dance,
And a doubt forever hangs upon a name.

FEAR AND LOVE Adaptation of Each to the Methods of the Gospel.

> Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Sermon at Plymouth Church.

Motives Brought to Bear Upon the Development of the Family.

smashed into the coboose where the two drunken men were sleeping, and both were killed.

On the Baltimore & Ohio road out in Ohio, near Titlin, a freight train left a station behind time. An express train was coming, but there was time to reach the next station. It was a cold night, and the engineer had got steam up to 140 pounds in the boiler of his engine, and had taken several drinks to keep up his own heat. They left the station. They had only a few miles to go to reach the next switch. Soon the conductor discovers that the train is groing slower. He thinks nothing of it at first, but the speed keeps decreasing more and more, and finally he becomes alarmed. He runs forward to the engine over the cars and finds that the head of steam is down to forty pounds. The time for the express train to reach the station ahead is already past. The conductor rushes after his red light and goes forward again as fast as he can. It is too late. The express comes thundering along the road. The engineer of it rees the freight applies the brakes and reverses his engine; but they are too near.

The Locemotives Crash Together,

pel, and that fear, while it is a motive and instrument of education, is the lowest, and is adapted chiefly to the lowest conditions of the individual and of the race. Fear is a constitutional quality. You can see its origin. We can see how, as the world has been made, though we may not know why the world was made as it has been. We can see that destructiveness has walked parallel with and in equal steps with constructiveness; that life and death are as closely bound to each other as the substance and the shadow, and that in the earlier periods of the human race fear is an eye-opener, a watcher, a sentinel, an alarmist, and it is necessary, or men would perishalmost in their very origin.

It is the earliest motive, and is all that pertains to physical and earthly well being. As you go down below the human race into the animal kingdom it is almost the only motive. When you come to wild animals, they that train them say you can never train the ferocious creatures except under the influence of fear, and that the more intelligent ones, such as the elephant, never can be without the prodding of fear if the keeper is to be safe. And as you rise into the luman family the lowest and the most savage are controlled by fear principally; not by virtue, not by morality, not by laws. Conomies or inspirations, but simply by physical force and fear. In its nature fear is mainly takes fire at once. The passengers are pinned by broken pieces of the car and cannot get out. Fifteen of them are roasted alive in that horrible furnace, some of them with their heads and arms out of the windows.

Last week a policeman on the New York force went into a liquor saloon. He had often been there before—too often, for he had been called before the board twenty-six times within the year for neglect of duty. He had come to regard the roundsman whose duty it was to report him when he was absent from his beat during time when he should have been on it as his natural enemy. The drink made him sullen and angry. He went out again, but it was a cold night, and soon he turned into a little shanty near by. Then the roundsman came and found him sitting there, with his cost unbuttoned and his club and belt off, when he should have been patrolling his beat. He got up and walked with the roundsman.

As they went he asked: "Are you going

"Yes."

"Yes."

"You're always down on me."
The officer turned down the street. The disgraced policeman stood and watched him. In an instant a pistol shot rang out. The roundsman turned and faced his assailant. Another shot. With a last effort the weapon was wrenched from the murderer's grasp, and the roundsman fell upon the street, to die within a few hours.

Now. I dare say a cast-iron moralist would s mainly
A Revelation of Danger or of loss; it incites to the prevention Now, I dare say a cast-iron moralist would say about the two men killed in the caboose: "It served them right. If they hadn't been drunk they wouldn't have been killed." away from the things below that would whelm them, but it never draws men upwhelm them, but it never draws men upward one single step, except through simple, conscious fear of danger and loss. Of the Ten Commandments eight are simply "Thou shalt not." It does not draw men up—the command and the fear of disobedience—to any higher qualities. It tends to dissuade men from evil, but not to persuade them to good.

Practically, I have said, this sentiment is the sentiment of civilized society. It is witnessed, as I have already said, in the killed."
But how about the next one?
How about the fifteen innocent passengers who were rossed in the sleeper?
They were not drunk.
It was the engineer.
Surely it didn't serve them right. And how about that gallant roundsman? He wasn't drunk. He, like the tifteen above, was a victim, all of which leads up, in my judgment, to this: That the community has a right, in its own self-protection, to make and enforce laws for the common wealth.
These Fifteen Reasted Passengers

how about that gallant roundsman? Howasn't drunk. He, like the tifteen above, was a victim, all of where leads up, in my judgment, to this: That the community has a right, in its own self-protection, to make and enforce laws for the common wealth.

Those Fifteen Roasted Passengers should have been protected from the possibility of a drunken engineer's mistake. That prajseworthy roundsman should have had some protection from the bullet of a drunken insubordinate. Men whose appetites and passions are stronger than their common sense ought to be protected from their appetites and passions are stronger than their common sense ought to be protected from their appetites and passions are stronger than their common sense ought to be protected from their appetites and passions are stronger than their common sense and passions are stronger than their onto their appetites are not stronger than their common sense; men who use alcoholic stimulant as they would use quinine or any other aid or abetment of civilized society. It is witnessed, as I have already said, in the commandments and in the use of the world. It is the natural development of the family. When our children are their to good.

Practically, I have said, this sentiment is witnessed, as I have already said, in the commandments and in the use of the world. It is the natural development of the family. When our children are their used to worn their state by actual physical preventiveness we interfere between them and the stairs. For although a child falling down the stairs learns a great lesson of life, its not ne over the social and the moral. And as we bring our children up through the years to 15 or 16 years of age, the sentiments of loyalty begin to have power with them; loyalty to their companions; they understand them, that is their community. Loyalty to truth and honor, if they be brought up under fortunate circumstances. And these qualities once beginning to develop in the young mind hold them aloof from temptations, and keep them in the earlier life punishments do, deprivation, threats, fears. It is

\*\*Easier to Manage a Child\*\*

Easier to Manage a Child\*\*

after he begins to have his moral nature\*

\*\*Loyalty to truth and henory, Jackson was washed to small craft and Henry Jackson was washed to small craft and Henry Jackson was washed whele While Hine, the only remaining sallor, tried in vain to keep control of the young mind hold them aloof from temptations, and keep them in the upper sphere far more than in the earlier life punishments do, deprivation, threats, fears. It is

\*\*Easier to Manage a Child\*\*

\*\*Eas

and the price of the property is that any reason why other men should refrain from a sensible utilization of which the property of the propert

which is being played everywhere; \$1. Another good piano march for two hands is "Full Ranks," by D. H. Fitzginbon. It is easy and lively; 35 cents. Still another march of strong merit and equal interest is "The King of the Cwls," by J. H. Wadsworth. It can be played effectively by most any one; 40 cents. They publish some charming and entirely new dance music by Fred Freiburg: "Telephone Galop," 35 cents, and "Amusement Polka," 35 cents. One of the best songs in the "Tin Soldier," the air "Merry Herry are We," is arranged

to voice and music by P. Comes; 40 cents. In their collection of the best and favorite songs, the "Revel My Heart" of Graben-Holfman appears in both the German and English words, Every one of the Favorite. Songs is a gem; 30 cents. The house makes guitar and vanjo music specialties. Their list is the most complete. "Only a Little While," the tender and touching song of H. P. Stephens and Florian Paschal, has been arranged for the guitar by George W. Peisley; 40 cents.

heavens. A panic ensued in consequence. It turned out to be a dynamite explosion, and one of the most disastrous in its effects.

The explosion took place in the house of John F. Paton, who, with his brother Samuel, had established a dynamite factory a few miles outside the city. Owing to the extremely cold weather they had recently adopted a plan of mixing some of the least dangerous compounds in their dwellinghouse. One of the brothers was busily engaged in reparing the mixture, calmly smoking a gar, when some ash fell into the mixture, ad immediately filled the room with blue

learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your soul. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

From these passages, which fairly represent the whole genius of the gospel as an influence in the recovery of man to holiness, I deduce this proof: that the appeal to the feelings of hope, love and moral duty represents the highest methods of the gospel, and that fear, while it is a motive and instrument of education, is the lowest, and is adapted chiefly to the lowest conditions by the concussion.

The family miraculously escaped fatal but not serious injury, the little child who was left behind having the skin almost burned from her body and was thrown some twenty yards by the force of the explosion. She is now in a dying condition.

AN HEROIC GIRL CAPTAIN.

The Wreck of the Schooner Maggie Dalling in the Behring Sea-Calm McDonald Found at the Wheel Nearly

OTTAWA, Ont., January 14.-The Free Press has a special from Victoria, B. C., giving an account of the wreck of the schooner Maggie Dalling. The story is one of pathetic interest:

The vessel was a small craft, sailing in the interest of the Alaska Commercial Com pany, hunting the seals near Pebaloff Islands, which are leased to the company by the United States government. Captain McDonald was an old seafaring man in Alaskan waters, and the crew of the

Maggie Dalling consisted of two hunters danger, and thus it is preventive and dis-suasive, but never attractive. It pushes men bore the peculiar name of Calm.
She was about 17 years of age, quite pretty, and as brave a girl as ever sailed on

She was about 17 years of age, quite pretty, and as brave a girl as ever sailed on the briny.

The sea had always been her home; in fact she was born in the snug little cabin of the Dalling and grew from a babe to a matien aboard the schooner.

She was a thorough seaman if a complete knowledge of navigation in a fifty ton schooner entitles one to that term. Many a night she relieved her old father at the wheel and stood her "trick" like a man.

Very little was known of her mother, aside from rumors in marine circles that she eloped with a government agent while Calm was only 4 years of age.

The old captain was reticent on this point, however, and if he knew the real circumstances of her abandonment he never referred to them. He was proud of his child, and in his crude manner tried to educate her. Yet her idea of the world as it exists was confined to the shores of Behring sea.

About siv months ago Captain McDonald died and Calm heroically took command of the schooner and pursued the seal industry with an enthusiasm that surprised even the oldest hunters. She was recognized as Captain Calm, and the sailors were obliged to acknowledge her right to the title.

On the 10th there was some rough weather in the Behring sea and the Maggie On the 10th there was some rough weather in the Behring sea and the Maggie Dalling was put about on the homeward tack and headed for the Pebaloff Islands.

A man that goes to heaven to scape hell is one of those men that will enter heaven, so as by fire.

It is not then to be expunged from education, nor from preaching. The negessity of it marks, however, the inferior condition of the soul to which it is effectually applied, may still need this firm norse. But it is not a credit, and the necessity offer in a theological system is simply the necessity that comes, not from bash moral consideration, but from the desperate condition of the discovery of the moral cualities. Our advance is in the moral qualities. Our advance is in the moral qualities. Our advance is in the moral qualities. Our advance is in the firection of abandoning fear and living by hope, by love, by faith.

Temark in view of this brief analysis, is that it is, morally speaking, a transition period between fear and love. Neither predominates yet. It is fittly, sometimes fear, unduranteed to the continual to see the continual to the same are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment. Multitudes of men are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment. Multitudes of men are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment. Multitudes of men are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment. Multitudes of men are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment. Multitudes of men are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment. Multitudes of men are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment and poetry, and they do men are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment and poetry, and they do men are preaching in their rawest way the old doctrines of punishment will into a provide the proposition of the new Testament will show itself, and all appears to a transition period men as if they were will defined not be a provided to the provided and the provided to the pr is one of those men that will enter heaven, Dimond, widow of John, East Boston Mass.; Sarah K. Austin, mother of Albert

Dorchester, Mass.

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A QUEEN AT NINETEEN.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 13.-The posi-

Lucy Stanley Goes to Dayton, Ohio, to be Crowned by the Gypsies.

tion of queen of gypsies in the United States, made vacant by the death of Mrs. Emma Stanley, which occurred December EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

A Two-Story Brick House Blown to Atoms, Other Dwellings Badly Shaken and a Little Girl Shockingly Burned.

OTTAWA. Ont., January 14.—At a late hour last night the residents of the city were startled by a deep detonation, accompanied by a vivid flash of light in the heavens. A panic ensued in consequence. It turned out to be a dynamite explosion, and one of the most disastrous in its effects. The explosion took place in the house of John F. Paton, who, with his brother Samuel, had established a dynamite factory a few miles outside the city. Owing to the extremely cold weather they had recently adopted a plan of mixing some of the least dangerous compounds in their dwellings.

Emma Stanley, which occurred Deceniber 30, nas been filled by the appointment of Miss Lucy Stanley, a sister of the dead queen, who lives in this city, where she owns valuable property. Miss Stanley has gone to Dayton. Ohio, to attend the funeral of the deceased queen, after which ceremonies of the coronation of the new queen will take place. Miss I are place. After these ceremonies, which will continue for four days, her orders will be issued, which will govern the movements of those predatory people for a year. Miss Stanley will then return to this city. The new queen is but 19 years of age, prepossessing in appearance, fairly educated, and is a favorite with her own people. She will issue her mandates from this point, but will lead the amnual migration of her people to the South, which commences early in November next. 30, has been filled by the appointment of

A Palatial Residence Burned in Chi cago CHICAGO, January 14.-The residence of N. B. Ream, 1901 Prairie avenue, was de stroyed by fire early this morning. Loss \$150,000; insurance unknown.

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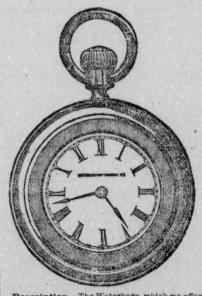
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